TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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NASBY IN EXILE.

The Confederate X Roads Sage in Europe.

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Parisian Living.

The Parisian family, unless it be one of the bloated aristocrats and pampered children of luxury, do not occupy separate houses, as families do in American Cities. Rents are somewhat too high to permit that luxury, and besides they never were used to it, and it wouldn't suit them at all. They have been accustomed to living up stairs for so many generations that I doubt if a genuine Parisian of the middle classes could be happy on or near the ground floor.

The first floor, and for that matter, the second and third in the heart of the City are devoted to business purposes. Above the third floors the residences begin, and they continue to the very top. As a rule each floor constitutes a dwelling by itself, with halls, parlor or drawing room, dining and sleeping rooms and kitchen, all compactly and very conveniently arranged. True, some of these apartments are small, not large enough to swing a cat in, but as Mr. Dick Swiveller wisely observed, "You don't want to swing a cat, you know." The French housekeeper finds a kitchen five feet wide and ten feet long quite large enough for the preparation of the food for the family, and the sleeping rooms being only used for sleeping, may be very comfortable if they are only large enough to hold a bed and the other necessary furniture.

The entrance to these buildings is on the ground floor, and is a wide gateway with a diminutive suite of apartments on one side, which is habited by the concierge, or as the English call it, the porter. This personage, usually a woman, receives all messages for the different flats above her, answers all calls and gives all the information concerning the various families inhabiting it. It is she who cleans the main staircase which goes to the top of the house, and has charge of the buildings.

GETTING IN AT NIGHT.

At night, say at 11, the great doors guarding this common entrance is shut, and whoever desires to enter thereafter finds a bell-pull the other end of which is at the head of the concierge's bed. She doesn't bother herself to get up and see who it is, but she merely pulls a wire, the bolt of the great door is withdrawn, you enter, and shutting the door after you—it fastens with a spring lock—go to your floor and enter your own house. Pilkins likes this idea very much. He says that when you come home late at night, and not precisely in the condition to be accurate about things, there isn't any nonsense about finding a key first, and then going through the more delicate operation of finding a key hole and getting the key in right-side up. "All you have to do is to catch onto that bell pull, and the more unsteady you are the better, for you can back upon it and your whole weight takes it." And he further remarked that there wasn't a concierge in Paris who wouldn't know his ring before he had been in the house a week.

The principal business of the concierge and her entire family is to keep the stairs clean. I once held that the Philadelphia servant girl would die were the supply of water to run out so that she could not wash side-walks and marble steps, but she has a worthy rival in the Parisian. The stairs leading to the top of the buildings are kept sloppy all the time with the perpetual cleaning. Indeed so constantly is this going on that no time is given to enjoy the luxury of clean stairs. Not only the stairs are cleaned but the very sides of the buildings are washed and scrubbed once in so many years, by law. If Paris only took as much pains with its insides as it does with its outside! But it doesn't.

Once inside the houses the first thing that strikes an American is the total absence of carpets, that is, carpets as we have them. The floors are of wood in many patterns, and in the center there may or may not be a rug which covers perhaps two-thirds of the room. A room carpeted the entire surface is very rare, and I must say that therein the French housekeeper does better than the American. These rugs are taken up very frequently, it being no trouble, and are kept clean and free of dust, something impossible when they are fastened to the floor, as is the custom across the water.

In the Summer they are taken out of the way entirely and the bright waxed floor is deliciously cool, and in the Winter the rug, always in warm colors, forms a pleasing contrast to the wood on the edges. The French idea is better than ours.

THE FRENCH HOUSEKEEPER.

The French housekeeper is perfection in her way. She allows nothing to go to waste. There is not a penny's worth more purchased than can be used, and the ending of the day sees the ending of what was bought for the day. If there are 10 to sit down to the table there is soup made for just 10—not enough for 11 and the remainder to the slop-bucket—and there is just meat enough to make 10 portions and no more. There is bread for 10 and vegetables for 10. By the way, very little butter is used. Wine is provided ad libitum, and even that, as cheap as it is, is carefully poured from the half, or two thirds emptied bottles into others and carefully husbanded till the next meal brings it out.

There is nothing of meanness in this—only the good sense not to waste. The French housewife, very properly, sees no use in throwing away food any more than she does money. Consequently, despite the much higher cost of provisions, a French house gets on in better style than an American, and at a much less expenditure.

The skill of the French cook is proverbial, and his reputation is deserved. One of the craft once said that with a pair of cavalry boots, a handful of grass and plenty of salt and pepper, he could make soup for a regiment, and I believe him. They use more vegetables than we do, and use them infinitely better. Out of the despised carrot, which seldom makes its appearance on American tables, they make a delicious dish, and their treatment of potatos, tomatos, and the whole race of salad making vegetables is something little short of miraculous. They use oil in profusion, and no matter what the raw material is that comes under the hands of a French cook, there is a taste and smell about the product that is satisfying as well as gratifying. The Frenchman at his table aims at all the senses. To begin with it is garnished with flowers and, second, the dishes gratify hunger, and, thirdly, they gratify the taste. Then, as an appropriate finish, they will have the most cheerful conversation and for the time all care and trouble is banished and the feeding time is the good time of the household. A Frenchman may come to his house ever so much depressed, but he has a thoroughly enjoyable time at his dinner. He may rise from the table and blow his brains out, but at the table no one would ever know or dream that he ever had a trouble.

MARKETING.

Among the middle classes, and indeed the better, the lady of the house does the marketing in person. It is too important a matter to be entrusted to a servant, for they are exceedingly particular as to the quality, and equally so as to the price of the supplies. French market-people, especially the women, are the shrewdest and the most unscrupulous in the world, and it requires much care and skill not to be imposed upon. I went one morning with my landlady, to see a French market.

The first thing desired was a lobster. One was selected and then commenced the bargaining.

"How much?" demanded the madame.

"Five francs," was the answer, "and very cheap it is. Observe, madame, its size, and its condition. Oh, I have nothing but the best. Shall I put it into your basket?"

"No, it is too much!"

"Too much! Madame, you would starve me. Well then, you are an old customer (she had never seen Madame before) I will give it to you—I would no one else—for four and a half. It is ruin, but I can't keep them over."

"I will give you two francs."

"Two francs! You jest, Madame. Two francs for this king of lobsters—this emperor! Ah no! but I will say four—and little Jean shall go without shoes."

"Two francs."

"Say three and a half—my landlord can do without his rent till times are better."

Precisely as the two franc offer was being accepted, a young man drove up in a stylish coupé.

"How much for that lobster?"

"Ten francs, Monsieur le Colonel," replied the dame without a blush.

"Wrap it up and put it in my carriage," was the reply, and it was done.

"Why did you ask him 10 francs when you only asked me five to begin with, and intended to take two?" demanded my landlady, purely that I might hear the answer.

"Eh? Oh, the young man has plenty of money—it is for his little woman, I suppose. We poor must live, and I must make my profit. But here is one just like it—rather better. Shall I say three francs?"

"Two."

"Well, it must be so. But I lose money."

The old dame made a good hundred per cent. as it was.

As it was in lobsters so it was in everything. The price offered in every instance was about two-fifths of the price asked and even then it was not certain but that too much was not paid. But when a French market woman and a French housekeeper come together there is not going to be very much swindling. Both know their business and whoever gets the best in the encounter may congratulate herself upon possessing a great deal of acumen.

SERVANTS AND FUEL.

The servants in French families are now tolerably attentive and obliging, but their bearing depends very much upon the political condition of the country. Every Frenchman is a politician, and they have all the shades of politics down to the humblest, and the lower orders, as elsewhere, take their politics from their superiors. The retainers in the families of the old nobility are Monarchists to a man, and hate the Republic with a hatred that the dispossessed nobility themselves do not feel. The waiters at the cafés and those who entered domestic service lately are all virulent Republicans, disagreeably so. Especially was this true just after the downfall of the Third Napoleon, and after the Commune. A lady of my acquaintance, who got out of Paris just before the Commune, returned and rearranged her household after order was restored. Her daughter had engaged servants, and the good old lady rang for one.

"Are you one of the new servants?" she asked, as a strange man answered her summons.

"No, Madame. I am in your employment, but no servant. Since the Republic there are no servants. Address me, please, as citizen!"

And she was compelled to do it, or go without service. The man considered himself the equal of his mistress in all particulars, and would be counted nothing less.

Fuel is very costly in France and consequently very little used. In Paris the climate is mild and very little is needed. But the same economy is observed in this as in everything. Twigs of trees, and the smallest bushes cut in uniform lengths are used for firing, and, for cooking, the use of charcoal is almost universal.

As the shops furnish food as cheaply as it can be prepared at home, it is only in families that cooking is done. The washing among this class is done altogether at the public wash-houses in the Seine. These are immense boats anchored close to the bank and partitioned off into spaces just wide enough for a woman to work comfortably. For two sous, the woman has the use of tubs and hot and cold water *ad libitum*. She takes her bundle of soiled goods, and her own soap, and washes them, using a heavy wooden paddle to drive the soap through the fabric instead of the pounder and washboard, and, wringing them out, carries them home wet. A few sous worth of charcoal suffices to iron them, and the same fire cooks her little dinner, and so two very important birds are killed with one stone. The shop girls, whose attics would not admit of a fire, have no other way of washing their clothes, and so the public wash houses are always full.

THE DEJEUNER.

The eating of the day commences with a very slight breakfast in your room at any hour you choose. The said breakfast consists of exactly one cup of coffee or chocolate—it is measured accurately; there is exactly one cup in the little pot—two rolls and an infinitesimal portion of fresh butter. You bid good bye to salted butter when you leave the steamer. On this you exist till 12 or thereabouts, when you have a breakfast as is a breakfast. There are eggs and one or two varieties of meat, and wine *ad libitum*, ending with sweets. This over, at six you have the meal of the day, the dinner, consisting of five or six courses, commencing with the everlasting soup, and ending with black coffee. Wine constitutes the drink of this meal as at the breakfast.

It takes an American some little time to get used to this light breakfast, but when accustomed to it he is entirely satisfied with it. If he has nothing to do it is certainly better than the heavy breakfasts of his own country, and unless he has the most violent bodily labor to perform it is better than to go to business with an over-loaded stomach. Anyhow, whether you like it or not, it is all you can get, and a wise man always manages to like what is inevitable. One very soon gets to liking this very strange innovation upon one's established habits.

The French woman esteems tidiness and cleanliness above everything on earth, that is outward tidiness. If rumor be true they are not so particular as to internal economy, but the outside of the platter must be as white as the driven snow. An English or American woman will walk the sloppy streets and drag her skirts in the mud and filth till they are not only uncomfortable but are absolutely indecent in appearance. All this could be avoided by merely lifting the skirts, but the notion of delicacy, the fear of exposing an ankle prevents this. That is the Anglo-Saxon notion of delicacy. The French woman has other views. Her ankles are not sacred, but her skirts are. She will not have soiled skirts, she will not have petticoats with the filth of the streets upon them, and so when she comes to a vile spot, she lifts her skirts and passes over without carrying any of the filth with her. It matters not if her ankles are exposed. That she expects. But she does this skirt-lifting with such a grace and such a manner that to an American even, it is the most natural thing in the world. The French woman hoists her skirts in a way that makes it apparent to the most critical observer that it is not done to show neatly turned ankles, but to save her person from filth. It is a necessity with her, from her stand point, and is consequently accepted as such. She has no objection to exposing a shapely ankle, but whether the ankle be shapely or not, no Parisian woman will ever, under any circumstances, be untidy. She has a passion for neatness, and a very pleasant passion it is. Would that she were as correct in her other passions.

WOMEN'S WORK IN PARIS.

Every woman in Paris, or for that matter everywhere in France, works. This is the secret of French prosperity. This explains the ease with which the French people recovered from the extravagance of the Empire and the frightful cost of the war with Prussia, and the enormous indemnity exacted by the merciless Bismarck. It is the universality of labor, and the knowing how to live well upon next to nothing. A French wife not only does the house keeping for her family, but she takes care of the shop. She sells the goods which her husband makes. Say he is a trunk maker—he is in the shop on the floor above, or the floor below, as the case may be, working for dear life, but in the salesroom sits Madame, his wife, or Mademoiselle his daughter, who sells the goods, takes the money, keeps the books, buys the materials, and runs the business end of the concern.

But this is not all. Customers do not come in every minute, and madame has time upon her hands. She does not waste it. There are her children, too young to work, but they must be clothed, and if there are no children there are a few sous to be earned by knitting, or fancy needle-work. And so all this spare time is put in by Madame, sewing or knitting, either for her own family or for a market. Not a minute goes to waste. Wherever you see a Frenchwoman you see her doing something. The nurse-maid who takes her charges out for an airing has work in her hands, and she works. In the gardens in the Palais Royale you shall see hundreds of nurse maids whose charges are playing under the beautiful trees, knitting industriously, one eye on the work and the other on the children, and in every shop you enter you see the same thing.

Wages are very low, but with this absolute economy of time and the more absolute economy in the matter of living, the French workingman manages to get on better, on an average, than those in the same station in any other country in the world. French industry and French thrift make anything in the way of living possible. There is nothing like it.

THE AMERICAN SHOWMAN.

Bless, my old showman friend arrived last night from Switzerland. There are a number of bears kept at Berne, the property of the City, one of which some years ago, killed an English officer who fell into its den. That bear—but Bless may tell his own story:—

"Wat I wantid wuz that bear. I wantid that identical bear, the very one that squoze the Britisher. Ef I cood hev got that bear, it wood hev bin the biggest thing in the annals of the show bizness."

"So I went to Berne and saw the President of the Swiss Republic. I offered him fest $200 for it, pervided he would write a certifikit on parchment and put the seal uv the Republic onto it that it wuz the identical animile. Ye see, ef he hed done this I should hev put it onto the bills this way:

"That there may be no doubt in the minds of a too-oft deceived public, deceived by audacious pretenders who advertise what they know they cannot perform, that this is the identical ferocious bear that did actooally kill an unfortnit British officer in the presence of his newly-made bride (he wuzn't married at all, but you can't awaken no interest without the pathetic)—who wuz powerless to extricate him from the tenashus grasp uv the fereshus brute, the most dangerous uv the speshies, the certifikit uv the President uv the Swiss Republic with the broad seal uv the Republic attached, will be exhibited at each and every entertainment, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and positively without any extra charge. This statement is made to conteract the envious and malicious reports of would-be rivals, who seek to make up by slander and misrepresentation, what they lack in enterprise and resource.

I should hev hed a copy—a fac-simile—uv the certifikit printed, in two colors, and I shood hev hed the certifikit itself hung out afore the big tent and it would hev bin wuth a heap uv money to me.

"Did you succeed?"

"Succeed! Why, the bloated aristocrat refoozed to hev anything to say to me, and directed a servant to show me out. A pretty Republic that is, where the President won't hear a common bizness proposishen! And then I went to the Mayor uv the City, and when my proposishen wuz translated to him, he remarked that he wuzn't in the bear bizness, and he hed me showed out. I shood like to be a voter in Berne at one elecshun. But I shell hev the bear that killed the officer jis the same. That is I shell advertise that one uv the bears I yoose that eat the children in the Elijah act is the identikle one. I don't like to deceeve the public—I hed ruther deal strate with 'em, but I must git my expenses out uv that trip to Berne somehow, and I shel hev the President's certifikit all the same. Yes, and blast me ef I don't add the Mayor's to it to make ashoorence doubly shoor. I ain't agoin to Berne for nothin, nor am I goin to lose an ijee. Ijees are too skase to waste one."

"Did you enjoy this trip to the land of Tell?"

The sound of the word "Tell," was sufficient to tap the old gentleman once more and he went off into narrative which flowed smoothly as cider from a barrel.

"The land uv Tell! I shel never forgit Tell—Willyum, the Swiss wat shot a apple off'n his boy's head. It wuz way back in 1844, when I wuz runnin my great aggregashun in the West, wo hed a minstrel sideshow in the afternoon, and a regler theater for a sideshow in the evenin. Our leadin man wuz Mortimer de Lacy, from the principal European and Noo York theaters—his real name wuz Tubbs, he wuz the son uv a gincoine Injun physician which hed stands about the country suthin like a circus—who wuz very fond uv playin Tell. DeLacy wuz one uv the most yooseful men I ever hed. He rid the six hoss act, the "Rooshun Courier uv Moscow," and did the stone-breakin act, where he bends over on his arms and hez stuns broken on his breast with sledges, and he did the cannon ball act, and in the afternoon wuz the interlocuter in the minstrel show, playin the triangle—anybody kin play the triangle and he allus sed he wood give anything ef he cood manage a banjo or even a accordeon so ez to git up in the perfesh—and in the evenin he did the classical in high tragedy. The afternoon minstrel show wuz for the country people, but the play in the evenin wuz to ketch the more refined town's folks.

AN IDEA.

Well, one day De Lacy cum to me, and sez he:—

"Guvnor, I heve a idear."

"Spit it out," sez I. "Idears is wuth money in our biznis."

"I kin make Tell more realistic. You know the way we do the shootin uv the apple off the boy's head is to shoot an arrer into the wings and the boy comes runnin out with a apple on it?"

"Yes, that's the way it alluz hez bin done. It's a tradishun uv the stage."

"I perpose to hev the boy stand on the stage in full view uv the awjence, and to shoot the apple off his head under their very eyes. It's a big thing."

"Big thing! I should say so. But you can't shoot an apple with an arrer. You couldn't hit the side of a barn."

"Very good, but this is my idea. We only play Tell at night. We stretch a wire across the stage jist the hight of the boy, and that wire runs through the apple on the boy's head. Then I hev a loop fixed onto the arrer, and when I shoot it runs along the wire—see?—and knocks the apple into smithereens. It's a big notion.

"It occurred to me that it wood be a good piece of biznes and I agreed to it. My youngest boy, Sam, alluz played the boy, and De Lacy and I fixed the riggin' and hed it all right.

"To make it more realistic De Lacy hed a very broad headed arrer made so that the awjence should see it wuz reel, and everythin wuz ready."

"When that scene come on the boy come out walkin very keerful—we hed the apple fixed tight upon his head so that ef he walked in a strate line it woodent be moved, and he wuz placed. After the speeches De Lacy sprung the bow, and let the arrer drive with all the force it hed."

"It must have been a thrilling scene."

"Thrillin'! Yoo bet! But we didn't repeat it. Becoz yoo see the wire slackened, and the arrer struck Sam on the top uv the head and scalped him as clean as a Comanche Injun cood hev done it, and he howled and jumped onto De Lacy and the wire tore down the two wings it wuz hitched onto, and DeLacy in gittin rid uv him, tore down the rest uv the wings, and they clinched and rolled down onto the stage, and the awjence got up and howled, and the peeple all rushed on, and there wuz about ez lively a scene ez I ever witnessed in a long and varied experience. It wuz picteresk and lurid."

"I rung the curtin down and separated em. It wuz a good idee, but it didn't jist work, owin to defective machinery."

"But it turned out pretty well, after all. The smart man is he who turns wat to others wood be a misfortoon to account. I hed the scalp tanned with the hair out side, and ez soon ez Sam's bald head healed up I exhibited him in a blue roundabout, with brass buttons—I bought the soot cheap uv a bell boy at a hotel in Cincinnati—ez the son uv the Rev. Melchizadek Smith, a missionary for 30 years among the Injuns, who wuz scalped at the time his father wuz barbariously killed, and I hed a life uv the Rev. Smith writ, and an account uv the massacre, and Sam sold it after he hed bin exhibited. It did very well till he got too big fer that biznis."

"But Sam is doin very well. He is now an end man in a minstrel show, and he does the Lancashire clog, and does mighty well in the wench biznes, and he hez a partner in the brother biznes. The De Montmorencies, I beleeve they wuz the last time I heerd uv em. He will git on—he hez a great deal uv talent and kin turn his hand to almost anything."

NOTE.—The next letter in this series will be written from Ireland, Mr. Locke having been among the peasantry in that country for nearly a month. He will give a faithful account of the situation there, which, in view of recent events, will possess unusual interest.

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*It is desired that all papers shall feel at liberty to make very liberal extracts from these letters, but none will be permitted to reproduce the letters in full.

NEGRO SUPERSTITION.

Suppressing a Voudoo Queen.

Memphis Appeal.

The colored people are very easily gulled by impostors. Anything claiming supernatural power is apt to impress them. The instances of deception practiced upon them are numberless, but they never seem to become any wiser. The greatest infliction on the colored people to day is the Voudoo hag who has charms for everything. Yesterday morning a case was brought to light at the station-house which illustrates the popular craze with the darkeys. Margaret Jones was arrested at the instance of Mary Jane Ward, who lives at No. 441 Main-street. Last Wednesday, according to Mary Jane's story, Margaret Jones called on her and proceeded to tell her fortune and that of some other woman with a pack of cards. Margaret told them a plausible story how to get along without work, and as that was the problem they had been wanting to solve all along, they paid especial heed to the old hag and asked for her receipt. She told them that she had never done a lick of work in her life and that she did not have to bother herself with providing for household necessities. There were certain requisites for the charm, namly, a piece of new cloth, some black pepper, and half a dollar in silver. She then pretended to sew the pepper and half dollar in the cloth, tied a string about it, swung it in the air, chanting some thing over it, and then handed it to Mary Jane with the assurance that the charm was working, and it would not be long before she could have anything she wished. She was told to wet the bag in whisky once a day, and to sleep with it under her pillow for three nights, and she was then to put it in her trunk and never to open it, or dire results would ensue. Mary quit working and waited for the charm to work. She soon found herself out of provisions and somewhat suspicious. Finding no relief, she got out the cloth bag, and on opening it found the top of a small tin box, which felt like a piece of many in the bag. The Voudoo Queen was accordingly arrested and placed in the station-house.

Ears of corn from Garfield's farm fetched $1 apiece in Painesville, Ohio.

For the Blade.

A MORNING LITANY.

BY JASPER WEIR.

Another day is drifting to my feet,
From out Thy ocean of eternity!
Passing earth's shore-line the light waves leap
To kiss the cloud-rocks in thy upper sea.
They trim with silver spray their ragged edges,
And dye with red the grey of rocks between
Breaking against the crags and ledges
They downward fall in many a broken gleam.

And, sitting in the shadow of earth's twilight,
Watching the dawn-time of another day,
I cry to Thee, who from its tomb of darkness
In mercy rolled the heavy stone away.
I dare not lift my eyes, so weak and sightless,
Nor touch the gift that lieth at my feet;
I am not fit to count its gleaming pearls,
So pure now, so perfect and complete.

It is so beauteous, Lord, this wondrous blessing—
This new, white day of life Thou sendest me;
With all my sin so closely round me pressing,
How can I give it, stainless, back to thee?
Father! not one wee moment of it passeth
But I unworthy prove Thy child to be;
Not one, I fear, can all unsullied enter
Again the vastness of eternity.

O the rare days! They come to us all radiant
With golden lights and sweet with breath of flowers.
Thy blue sky bendeth over, or earth's pleading
Bring down Thy plenteous and refreshing showers.
And yet—I fear with thankless hearts we enter
The store-house of thy perfect days, nor seek
To serve Thee with their wealth of passing moments,
To lift them all with reverent touch and meek.

The day grows white. Its many duties wait me.
O walk Thou close and make me strong to lift
Each in its turn, with depth of love and patience,
To worthy make me of the wondrous gift.
For I would serve Thee—all my poor life losing,
In the great strength and beauty of Thy own;
'Till I, through largeness of Thy loving favor,
Unto Thy waiting day-time may have grown

For the Blade.

SHILOH.

The Desperate Struggle on the Banks of the Tennessee,

As Seen by a Man in the Union Ranks.

Gen. Grant's Position During the Engagement.

BY J. R. PALMER, LATE OF CO. A, 32D ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

March 1st, 1862, Col. John Logan was ordered to send a detachment of his regiment up the Tennessee River to Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing to reconnoiter the position of the enemy known to be in that vicinity.

Landing, the enemy was found in considerable force. A sharp conflict ensued. Sergeant Dan Messick of Company C was killed, and several wounded. Messick's death was a severe loss. He was a popular young officer.

After accomplishing the object of the expedition, it returned to Fort Henry to take part in the main expedition organizing to operate against a second line of defense established by the Confederates and extending from Bowling Green, Ky., to Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi, which included Forts Henry and Donaldson, Tennessee, and which Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston showed a disposition to defend at all hazards, after having his first line so skillfully wrested from his grasp by Gen. Grant. This territory, so recently captured, in so short a time, was equal in extent to England and France, and of great importance to the South, being their northern boundary.

Gen. Johnston said the night before the Battle of Shiloh, as the council of war separated, he would show Kentucky and Tennesseeans what it is to retrieve late misfortunes.

Our second arrival at Shiloh was about the middle of March. We established camp about two miles from the landing, on the road to Shiloh Church.

Sunday, before the battle, Col. Logan stated to his regiment, assembled for that purpose, that a great battle was imminent; that a large army was concentrating at Corinth, Miss., 20 miles away, under command of able Generals, Johnston, Beauregard, Polk, Hardee, Hindman, Breckenridge, and others. If Johnston did not attack us, Grant would move forward as soon as Buell arrived whom Grant was hurrying forward with all possible despatch, in anticipation of an attack.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 6TH.

After breakfast the ball opened with such vehemence that each man who had love of country in view sprang for his gun almost instantly.

With an additional supply of ammunition we filed out on the road on the double quick, the 3d Iowa, 28th and 41st Illinois following.

The character of firing indicated that a desperate conflict was raging at the front.

As each crash of musketry and roar of artillery greeted us, we were impelled forward, and determined to take part in the events of the day.

We had not gone far when we met the refugees fleeing to the rear in hot haste. Those of the wounded able to travel began to make their appearance. To the timid this had a saddening effect. Yet on we went. Now and then a shell or solid shot began to drop over and among us. Then nearer the zip of the bullet was heard; now they began to hit our men with that dull "thud" so peculiar. On we went to meet the foe, who by this time had gained some advantage by momentum of attack.

Col. Fry, of the 61st Ill., met us with the intelligence that we were overpowered; that the first line had given way. This was no encouragement; he was furious, his anxiety for the safety of the army was evident. He returned with us and we were soon in sight of the enemy's heavy columns, en masse by division, their glittering bayonets in the April sun, most magnificent sight, had it not been attended with danger. Now, says he, "You see their dirty flag."

Col. Logan threw the regiment in line of battle, by a change of front forward on first company—a movement well executed. We were now face to face with the foe, only a field intervening. At this point 14 pieces of artillery hurried into position.

The exultant foe approached to within short range before these 14 pieces opened upon them. The infantry, supporting the artillery, piled them up in heaps. They tried in vain to brave the storm of bullets, grape and canister, but 'twas no use; they retreated precipitately. The carnage was frightful, equal, perhaps, to the field of Borodino, or the plains of Leipsic.

The Confederates reformed out of range of our guns, marched off to our left, struck our line where the 9th Illinois was engaged (I understood it was the 9th) who were about out of ammunition. The 32d Illinois was sent to reinforce this part of the line. We found the enemy had reinforced their line also, and was coming in solid columns en masse by division, a tactics practiced by their commanders when they wanted to break our thin lines, which was effective, yet accompanied with a great loss of life.

Our regiment met them across a ravine. Men killed, wounded, and dying fell into this ravine, until it ran crimson with blood, toward the river.

The 32nd lost many brave officers and men. Lieut. Col. Ross was mortally wounded, his horse was killed and fell upon him into the hollow. Col. Logan was wounded — shot through the shoulder.

Maj. Hunter was wounded.

The regiment was now left without a field officer, and was commanded by a Captain.

I cannot give the names of all the officers killed and wounded, only these I remember:

Killed—First Lieut. J. S. Rice, Lieut. Ames, Lieut. York, Lieut. Labateaux.

Wounded—Capt. Davidson, Capt. Jenks, Capt. Pearce, Capt. English, Lieut. Townsend and Lieut. Ulm.

The 32d lost over 200 men killed and wounded, at this point. My company had 38 killed and wounded. It was a small regiment, I understand, having lost over half its number present.

Lieut. J. S. Rice said he would never be captured, which intent he carried out, as he had six ghastly wounds, and he died with an empty revolver in one hand and a sword in the other. A noble comrade was he, generous to a fault.

From here we were forced to give ground but were not vanquished. I remember Billy Dolan's idea of the number of Rebels opposed to us here. He said they were thicker than the demons in hell.

A SAD SCENE.

One mess in my company had in it six men. They were all killed but one, the sole survivor being J. R. Pickens, who was given the sobriquet of "Old Fort Pickens," afterward.

We afterwards occupied rather a central position on the Shiloh road leading from the landing. Gen. Grant came out early in the day on this road. He rode up to Capt. Davidson and inquired "What regiment?" Being told he passed on inspecting his lines. *Frank Leslie's* special artist was with him. The artist sketched the regiment.

The illustration was a good one, Grant being accompanied by his staff and body guard, and being in close proximity to the Confederate lines, he was made a special mark.

They must have known he was an officer of high rank, and it is wonderful how he escaped.

We were close to the Captain when Gen. Grant made his inquiry. Sergt. Gill said he never saw Gen. Grant's face look so long as it did then, conveying the impression that he was at himself and comprehended the situation.

Great injustice has been done Gen. Grant by certain newspaper correspondents making up their report of this battle from skulkers who invariably make themselves the heros. I find even at this late day that many who read these first reports are inclined to blame and criticise Gen. Grant for having his headquarters at Savannah, 10 miles away from the scene of action. This headquarters, viewed from a military standpoint, appears to have been about in the right place, intermediate between his and Buell's army, where he could superintend and hurry forward the reinforcing army.

Gen. Grant went to the front as fast as a steamer could carry him. He arrived there early, was commander in person, was under fire when practicable, and led a charge on Monday, when it appeared especially necessary.

Gen. Sherman, in his speech at Cincinnati at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, gave a *true* and *comprehensive* account of the Battle of Shiloh. Gen. Sherman at the front two days of terrible fighting, is better authority than correspondents at the rear, out of danger.

The people are ungrateful to Gen. Sherman for his eminent services at the battle of Shiloh to question his account. It is *true*.

Grant's success at Shiloh places him at the head of the list as a military genius. I was told by a prisoner that the Confederates started from Corinth with 125 regiments. Whether true in his statement or not, we were opposed on Sunday by greatly superior numbers. The Federals had only five divisions the first day, and those mostly, if not all, were decimated by the Fort Donaldson campaign.

It is wonderful that we were not beaten early in the day. Superior generalship and bravery of our troops saved us. Here the idea was dissipated that one Southern man could whip six Northern men. Some are deluded, and are inclined to think, and I believe Gen. Beauregard indulged in this opinion, that our iron clad fleet saved us.

The fact is there was only two gun boats present, the "Tyler" and "Lexington," and they were wooden boats.

WHIP THEM.

Apply the Lash to Train Robbers.

New York Times.

The frequency of the stoppage of railroad trains in the West, and the rifling of passengers, brings into question: What should be the punishment of such scoundrels whenever they are caught? When it is remembered that robberies of this special character, aside from the rifling of the passengers, never can be attempted without the risk of killing innumerable people, it seems only fitting that some extraordinary methods of punishment should be used. Sentimentality in regard to such offenders is pure waste, and the laws which are framed for the benefit of such bandits are quite inadequate, in proportion to the crime. In England when garroting became a popular method of robbery, though the sentimental school were violently opposed to the flogging, which was a special punishment added to imprisonment, the flogging brought a prompt cessation of this peculiar kind of robbery. We are a very free and enlightened people and all that kind of thing, but those two crimes of wrecking a train or robbing it, should have some very peculiar penalty inflicted upon the perpetrators. If some of these modern Claude Duvals were triced up, and their backs thoroughly scored with vigorous applications of the cat, the rollicking road agent would have a great deal of conceit taken out of him. Society has a right to make reprisals at times, and a good many honest people, of an old-fashioned way of thinking, would be glad if those convicted of shipping dynamite with intent to kill, or of robbing or wrecking trains, were treated quite liberally to a severe whipping as a preliminary to future incarceration. There would be no need of giving publicity to such punishment. If the fact were put down on the criminal code of a State or Territory, and carried out, that so many lashes were to be given for offenses of this kind, the éclat these scoundrels have would be taken away from them. A scarred back would remain through life, but the remembrance of the physical pain to such criminals would certainly act, as with animals, as a preventive against further indulgence in their brutal instincts.

For the Blade.

METEMPSYCHOSIS.

BY HENRY LONGFELLOW KINER.

The world is full of work for me to do,
The days of rest are far apart, yet few
The tasks completely done.
I see around in melancholy mood,
A troop of duties, an incipient brood
Half finished, half begun.

I'm haunted by grand tales that sleep untold,
And songs that no one sings, and fancies cold,
And fragments of decay;
And still my hands gigantic plans espouse.—
At mountains laboring, to bring forth a mouse,—
The while I'm growing gray.

The fretful murmur of the rolling years,
The music smothered through two hemisperes,
To find some valiant voice
Is ever seeking: ever cries for birth,
Yearns for a minstrel 'mong the sons of earth,
That Heaven may rejoice.

From forests, fens, hights, valleys, these have blown
Like ghosts of sound, to me from every zone
From childhood's earliest hour:
Alas, that I their Titan cause essayed!
I leave, to sound earth's Heaven serenade
Some mightier minstrel's power.

The desert Past, graveyard of fruitless toil,
No harvest harbors in its sterile soil,
So I'll no more of it;
But turn to the fair fallows that I see
Craving the seeds yet to be sown by me,
In furrows meet and fit.

Flotsam and jetsam of misguided years,
The fountain of oblivion filled with tears,
Rains unremembering now
Upon thy massive ruins, that I built
On pedestals half folly and half guilt,
That rose, I care not how.

Better to bring one humble bud to bloom,
Than sow a thousand flowers round my tomb
That never bend or blow,
Better to sing one song that all will sing.
Than to the world a thousand anthems bring,
Whose music none will know.

HILO'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The Lava Stream Which Threatened It Slowly Hardening.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

HONOLULU, Sept. 2, 1881.—It is generally believed that the lava flow has subsided, that Hilo is saved, but months must elapse before the City's salvation may be placed beyond a doubt. The fiery flood came within 800 yards of the devoted town, while its sulphuric fumes really entered therein. Now the terminus has cooled and hardened, while up toward the mountain's side less fierceness of heat, intensity of color, and violence of action pervade. Should this continue six months or a year, the town will not only have escaped, but it will be forever free from threats of a like catastrophe, because the present stream will form a sort of ridge upon which another could not flow, and should it run parallel on either side, the City will be safe. A walk over the stream discloses many a lake and river yet liquid and in motion far down in the bowels of the earth. It should be borne in mind that lava melts a conduit for itself in the earth. The upper crust is a non-conductor for heat, which the covered stream of matter thus retains undiminished unto the end—say 55 miles from its source. Years will elapse before the heart of this body will be cold.

UNDECIDED PROBLEMS OF THE LAVA FLOW.

The timely cessation of operations by nature has left one or two mooted questions undecided, while it has opened one or two more. It is claimed by some that Princess Ruth arrested the City's doom by sacrifices offered to our volcanic goddess, Pele, and specimens of the lava that ceased to flow at her bidding are exhibited in some of the shop windows in Honolulu. Some of our good Christian people say it was in answer to their prayers that the brand of desolation was warded off, and they recall the circumstance of another flow some years ago which halted in answer to the supplication offered at its active terminus by Rev. Dr. Coan. One of the points left undetermined was whether or not a stone wall would divert a stream's course; another was whether it would prove subject to the prevailing influence of dynamite. To protect a tramway of an adjacent mill, walls were built across and along the side of a ravine through which the lava was flowing. The stream, on reaching this barrier, halted. Increasing in volume and hight, it obtained an altitude of several feet above the top of the wall. Strange enough, it did not attempt to pass over, but continued banked up until it found an outlet at one side over a mound at the lower end of the wall. How long these walls would have stood on the approach of the main body and whether they would have proved effectual in diverting it are open questions.

Mr. Sterling, Superintendent of public Works, went to Hilo fired with a project commonly regarded as Quixotic. It was no less a whole scheme than that of blowing the one thing up with dynamite.

He had a precedent in the Etna flow of 1669, which threatened the overflow of Catania, or at least, much of the adjacent land. One man, fearing the destruction of his property, employed a gang of 50 men with pickaxes to open a passage through the crust on one side. This done, the streams flowed in the new direction in preference to the former. Another instance in ancient times is where one Greek tribe went on the war-path against another for directing a lava flow upon the land of the first. The essential difference between these cases and ours is that their lava was more like our "*aa*" rough, rock and sluggish, while this now flowing is "*pahoehoe*"—as liquid almost as water, having its bed burned deep into the earth,

A SORROWFUL TOURIST—SIGHTS YET REMAINING.

While Hilo is to be congratulated upon her miraculously narrow escape, the tourist is to be condoled with for missing a City's volcanic cremation, and the renewal of such scenes and incidents as attended the "last days of Pompeii." There are wonderful spectacles resulting from nine months' labor yet visible, and there will be for years to come. "Blowholes" still abound, and much of the weird phenomena and volcanic vagaries are daily seen. The crater of Kilauea is more active and violent than ever, but that basin is so immense that should all three of its fiery lakes overflow at once there is room for their combined belchings during a long period. This crater is nearly four miles in diameter and about 2,000 feet deep. Some fine photographs have recently been taken of it by Mr. Monteith, of Honolulu.

Europe Beginning to Understand America.

New York Times.

Foreign observers seem to see that the assassination was no part of any national vice of character, and that the assassin instead of having sympathizers, as he might have had in other lands, is the most friendless and universally execrated wretch upon the globe. Here and there, as in the case of a Vienna newspaper which prophesies disunion as a consequence of the death of Garfield, there may be a failure to apprehend the real character and the consequence of this lamentable event. But never before, since the Republic gained a place among the nations of the earth, has any incident in our national life been so intelligently, tenderly, and appreciatively commented on by other nations as the event which has filled this land with sorrow.

MUSIC.

Its Power to Soothe the Savage Breast.

Detroit Free Press.

"I has received a letter from Boston," slowly remarked Brother Gardner, as he squinted from Samuel Shin to Waydown Bebee. "I has received a letter from Boston axin' me fur my observashuns on de influence of music on mankind. I reply dat mankind widout music would be chawin' each odder up in half a day. Music am de stone wall dat surrounds marcy, peace, charity and humanity. Only las' week I war' writin' down my observashuns for de las' 47 y'ars, an' I will gib dem to de public as follows:

"De soun' of a hoss-fiddle brings up old reckoleckshuns an' starts de tear of regret. If played long 'nuff, an' de wind am in de right direckshun, it will cause de listener to shell out a subscripshun of $3,000 to'rds a new cull'd Baptist church. Try it once and be convinced.

"De soun' of a harp hits a man below de belt. He begins to fink of all de mean fings he ever did, an' to wish he hadn't, an' at de end of 15 minits, he am all ready to step ober an' pay his naybur a dollar apiece fur de hens he shot in his garden las' Spring.

"De soun' ob de fiddle grabs on to seben different h'rt stings to once, an' a man am knocked so flat dat he will esteem it a privilege to len' you $10.

"The jewsharp goes right to de soul. If your wife am all ready to 'lope off wid de hired man de notes of de jewsharp will take her bonnet off in 16 seconds. If you keep a hired man you should also keep a jewsharp.

"Pianer music sometimes hits and sometimes misses. Ize known it to make an old bald-head go home an' pass two hull hours widout cuffin' de chil'en, an' Ize known it to cause a young gal to slide down ober de roof of de kitchen an' 'lope off wid de owner of a sideshow.

"De guitar allus brings sadness and a resolushun to begin on de 1st of Jinuary to quit runnin' out nights an' playing policy.

"De brass band might soothe a sorrowin' soul if the said sorrowin soul didn't have all he could do to hold his hoss.

"De melodeon used to produce a desire on de part of de listener to be buried under a yew-yew tree, but I ha'r dey hev improved it so dat a pusson had as lief be buried under a bass-wood.

"De organ fills de soul wid awe and an' strikes de heroic chord. If you am layin' fur a man to tackle him jist arter he has bin takin' in de notes of an organ.

"De banjo—yum! If you want my dog—my hoss—my house an' lot, play me de banjo an' keep time wid yer fut. I spect de music of angelic harps am sweet an' soft an' dreamy, but if they want to keep us cull'd folks satisfied up dar' a leetle mo' banjo and a leetle less harp am de fust prescription. Let us now attack de bizness of de meetin'."

HOW HE TOLD THE TIME.

A Sailor Outwits a Judge.

New York Tribune.

A good story, told at the expense of a well-known ex-Judge, is going the rounds of the lawyers' offices, and it is heartily appreciated by those who best know the irascible but good hearted disposition of the old gentleman. It was an admiralty case, where he is most at home. The deposition of a sailor, who was soon to die, had to be taken at his bedside in Brooklyn one day last week. "How long," the ex-Judge snapped out as the first question on cross examination, "do you think it was after the vessel left the wharf before the collision occurred?"

The sailor was himself something of a character, and not so near death but that he appreciated the vital importance of "getting back on" a cross-examining lawyer.

"Wasl" he drawled out, "'bout 10 minutes I s'd judge."

"Ten minutes! Ten minutes!" exclaimed the lawyer, jumping up. "Man, how long do you think 10 minutes to be?"

"Jest 'bout 10 minutes," was the unruffled reply.

"How do you usually measure 10 minutes?" persisted the lawyer.

The old sailor turned slowly in bed, and eyed his questioner. Then he turned back again and said indifferently: "Wasl, sometimes wid a watch and sometimes wid a clock."

This made the lawyer a little mad. He jerked his watch from his pocket and said in a querulous, high pitched voice; "Oh, you do, do you? Well, I'll tell you when to begin, and you tell me when 10 minutes are up."

The sailor slyly winked at the lawyer on the other side and he took in the situation in an instant and made no objection. The ex-Judge stood with his back to a mantel on which a little clock was quietly indicating the time to the sailor, who lay facing it.

"Aye, aye" the sailor said, and remained silent.

After three minutes had passed the ex-Judge became impatient and exclaimed, "See here, are you going to keep us here all day?" But the sailor made no answer. As five and six and seven minutes went by the lawyer became almost wild in his assumed anger at the man for keeping them so long beyond the time. But not until the hand of the clock was on the exact notch of 10 minutes did the sailor speak. Then he said carelessly: "Guess the time mus' be 'bout up."

The Judge put up his watch and sank back in his chair. "Well," he said, "of all men, dying or alive, that I ever saw, you can measure time the best."

It is said that the ex-Judge does not even yet know what made the other lawyers double themselves over with laughter as they did at that last remark of his.

A Reasonable Deduction.

Texas Siftings.

A few days ago Gilhooly met Uncle Mose on Austin avenue. The old man was looking very gloomy, so Gilhooly asked him what was the matter.

"Old Uncle Nace is done gone. He died las' night."

"What died he die of?"

"Shot in de back wid a pistol."

"Why, I never heard of it."

"I hasn't turned him ober for ter see, but I reckon dat's what de doctors is gwine ter say. When de President was shot in de back dey said he died ob neuralgia ob de heart, and as old Nace died ob neuralgia ob de heart, I reckon somebody must hab shot him in de back."

Children Half-Price.

Texas Siftings.

Uncle Mose rents out several shanties on Austin Avenue to colored tenants, some of whom exhibit a hesitation in paying their rent. A few mornings since an ebon-hued boy of about nine years, the son of one of Mose's tenants brought him $4. "Your fodder owes $8. Whaffor you only fotch me $4? Whar's de udder half ob de rent?" "Dat's de berry reason he done send me wid de money." "What's de reason?" "Bekase." "Rekase what, you little fool niggah?" "Bekase childruns nebber pays more dan half price", sobbed the boy.

So mean.

Oil City Derrick.

It's a mighty mean man who, when you haven't seen him for a few years and meet him away from home, and you appear glad to see him, and remind him of the old times you've had together, will remark, "Yes, jolly good times, weren't they? Do you remember that $5 I loaned you and, never saw again?"

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubr's.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1881.

OUR CHEAP BOOKS.

It was our intention to withdraw all announcements of cheap books in the BLADE, but such seems to be the demand, that we believe a small list of books for Summer reading will be appreciated by the readers. We therefore select those which are rare bargains in price, and endorse them by saying they are the cheapest ever offered to the reading public, and well adapted to the season. We send all books postpaid by mail.

The greatest bargain is in the two works, "Bible Biography" and "Struggles of Nasby," both of which have been described in these columns as very fine, large illustrated volumes, made expressly for the subscription trade. The regular price of these books are $3, but we mail them post-paid for $1.25. We have but a very few copies of the "Struggles of Nasby" unsold.

The following cloth-bound popular $1.75 novels we are mailing post-paid for 50 cts.: "Lady Lenore," "All for Her," "All for Him," "Conquered," "Peerless Cathleen," "St. Peter's Bride," "Vesta Vane," and "The Scissor Papers," "Errors," "Home Harmonies," "Lily of San Miniato," "Home Hits and Hints," "Richard Vandermark," "Bitterwood," "Innocents from Abroad," "A Woman in the Case," "Thum's Dream," "Another Man's Wife," "Biddy Darrell" and "Led Astray."

The following cloth-bound books we are mailing post-paid for 35 cts.: "He or I," a story of the East; "That Comic Primer," a humorous primer; "That Bridget of Ours," a novel; "Rice's Poems," a book of poems; "Annals of a Baby," a story; "Me," a story; "Tim's Wife," a story; "Our Artist in Spain and Cuba," comic illustrations of travel; "That Charming Evening," a book of evening games and pastimes; "Dental Economy," a treatise on the teeth.

The following are bargains, post-paid, by mail: "Tourist's Guide in Great Britain," 75 cents; "Great and Eccentric Characters," $1.50; "Baron Munchausen," 75 cents; "Smith's Bible Dictionary," a large edition, $2.50; "Geological Sketches," 50 cents; "Gulliver's Travels," 50 cents; "War Tiger and White Elephant," 75 cents; "Good Things," an illustrated book for children, $1.25, and "Shakspere," 75 cents.

NASBY PAMPHLETS.

Nasby as a Banker, by Nasby.
The Democratic John Bunyan, by Nasby.
Sent by mail for 10 cents each.
Diary of an Office Seeker, 15 cents.
Or the three pamphlets, 30 cents.
For any of the above books, address
THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The Garfield *Banner* is a new newspaper in Colorado.

Rev. Mr. Talmage is to be editor of Frank Leslie's Sunday magazine.

Dean Stanley left $2,500 to the infant son of the Rev. Hyacinthe Loyson.

The young Czar has acquired already the settled melancholy look of his father.

The people of Bristol, R. I., will erect a monument in that City in memory of the late Senator Burnside.

In penetrating the earth Prof Everit finds that the rise in temperature is more rapid in the older and harder rocks.

Professor Bell's induction balance lied so like blazes that the gas companies propose to have him invent a new meter for them. *Boston Post.*

E. G. Booth, of Philadelphia, is erecting a villa on the bluff at Yorktown at a cost of $10,000 for the use of Pres. Arthur at the coming Centennial.

Fruit is gold in the morning, silver at noon, and lead at night. Look at Adam, who got into trouble by eating an apple after Eve.—*Independent.*

A man who carries a pack is looked down upon by society. It does not make any difference whether he is gambler or a peddler.—*Boston Courier.*

"There, I have it!" exclaimed Jones, who had been looking at Slapdash's painting. "The trouble is this; he uses too much ochre." "Yes," said Fogg; "mediocre."

A member of the New Hampshire Legislature denounces a bill that was under discussion as "treacherous as was the stabbing of Cæsar by Judas in the Roman capitol."

A popular colored camp-meeting song includes this couplet:

"I'd rather pray my life away
Than lay in hell a half a day."
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Why," she asked, as they were leaving church, "John, didn't your soul thrill under that sermon?" "Yes, not only my sole," he savagely growled, "but my whole foot. These blamed boots are entirely too tight."

In St. Paul, Minn., a young man in the airy costume of the circus leaped from a bridge into the river, a distance of 90 feet. He won his wager, but was arrested by the police for wearing too few clothes. The modesty of St. Paul justifies its Biblical name.

Since the marriage of the Princess of Belgium and the Archduke of Austria, 25 per cent. of the boys born in Brussels have been christened Rudolph, while the girls have been named Stephanie in like proportion. It is said that the same statistics apply to Prague and Vienna.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that "Llanfairpwlchgunyugergobwchillandysiliogogo," the name of a Welsh parish, is pronounced as if written thus: "Thlanvirepoolchgwingergoboolchthlandisiliogogo," but the majority of the people will keep right along pronouncing it as it is spelled.

The Japanese telegraph system, established 10 years ago, has now 3,929 miles of line and 9,345 miles of wire. Twenty words are sent 60 miles for less than two cents. Last year the number of messages transmitted was 1,272,756. There are 348 Morse instruments in use, 26 single needle blocks, and 29 Bell telephones.

Workshops are being attached to a certain number of the Communal schools of Paris, in which each pupil will receive a professional education that will enable him to become an excellent workman after a short apprenticeship. A professional school for girls has existed since May, of the present year, in the Rue Violet, and the results have been so satisfactory that the attempt is to be tried on a large scale.

If you have but a single Bartlett pear, the proper thing to do is to cut off the big end and give it to your friend, keeping only the stem end for yourself. This looks like a generous act, and your friend will appreciate your disinterested kindness, and besides, the small end of the Bartlett contains all the lusciousness of the pear, while the big end is dry and pumpkiny. How true it is that a good act never goes unrewarded."—*Boston Transcript.*

London is said to be full of Americans. They fill the restaurants. You meet them sauntering in Piccadilly, now half deserted, the gentlemen in wide-awake hats and the ladies in green dust veils. They gaze around them with a mildly patronizing air, as much as to say, "Well, we don't mind seeing all this. But you must not suppose we think it equal to New York." Nor is it in the matter of restaurants and various other appliances of civilization.

Among the remarkable operations performed in Germany recently by eminent surgeons, in which the stomach or the abdomen had to be opened, have been at once the most dangerous and the most successful. After the achievements of Dr. Billroth, of Vienna, in the removal of cancers from the stomach, comes Dr. Schinzenger, a Professor in the University of Freiburg, with two cases in which obstructions in the entrails had to be removed. In one case, that of a woman, a section of one of the intestines had to be cut out and the several ends sewed together. In both instances speedy recovery followed.

Here is the most ingenious, and at the same time the most practical use to which the phonograph has yet been put: Mr. Lorenzo, the chief officer at St. Michael's the northernmost British settlement in America, has sent for a phonograph which he will circulate among the Esquimaux, and induce them to sing to it their sweetest songs. Then the instrument will be returned to the warmer climes, that it may entertain the lovers of melody. It has long been known that the Esquimaux have a peculiar music of their own, unlike anything in other parts of the world, and very interesting; but as no musician has ever formed a part of an Arctic expedition, its beauties remain a mystery.

Prompt Action in Acute Cases.

In acute cases, Compound Oxygen has been found to act with great promptness. Says one of our correspondents: "I was suffering from cold at the time I received your Treatment—with a pain in the head, sore throat and violent cough—AND KEPT GETTING RAPIDLY WORSE, till in a few days I was compelled to keep in my bed. IN THREE DAYS I WAS ABLE TO GET UP AND WAS ENTIRELY OVER IT IN LESS THAN TEN DAYS, which, considering that I am now an invalid at the best of times, is doing well; and I give the Oxygen credit. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large report of cases, and full information, SENT FREE. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa

For the Blade.

MY PICTURES.

My pictures there,—I love them well,
They speak to me of times gone by;
Wouldst know their story? ah, to tell
Would weary you, I can but sigh.
As from these pictured faces dear
My thoughts flow back through all the years,
Is when undimmed by care and tears
They lived and loved in gladness here.

This was our darling, sunny-haired
And laughing-eyed, the tender grace
Of long, long years beams bright to-night
From out the dimpled, pictured face.
Dear sister—where magnolias sweet
And moonbeams pale fall mingled down,
We laid her with their loving crown
Above her rest from head to feet.

This with the brow so smiling, clear
'Neath waving curls of nut-brown hair
Is one to heart and memory dear,—
My girlhood's lover, noble, fair—
He went with Northern troops away,
The brave light flashing in his eyes;
Now 'neath Virginia's pines he lies—
They brought this curl to me one day.

This with the hair of midnight hue
And haughty look on lip and brow,
Was once the beauty of our school,
Proud Edith then,—still prouder now.
She sold herself for yellow gold,
Forsook the love 'twas hers to know,
She lives now in her splendid woe
Grown with the years more proud and cold.

And this whose azure, dreamy eyes
So mirror forth the poet soul
Was one who gave to Edith cold
A love entire—beyond control—
But for the gold she hoped to gain,
She spurned his heart, and turned to scorn
As true a love as e'er was born
To crown a woman's life of pain.

And he has grown as proud and cold
As even Edith e'er can prove,
A rich man, with a ready sneer
At woman's faithfulness and love.
Oh, Edith, proud, do you forget,
These blighted lives as days go by?
Does not your world-worn spirit cry
For the lost lover and—regret?

OPIUM SMOKING.

A Careful Study of Phenomena and Effect.

Dr. H. H. Kane, who recently contributed to *Harper's Weekly* some interesting and instructive details of the extent and nature of opium smoking among Americans, has just made public additional data respecting the subject, which will go far toward removing certain popular and wide spread misconceptions of the fancied delightful effects of the practice. The subject is one, the physicians say, which is little understood by the general public, their ignorance being strikingly manifested in the prevalent opinion that the influence of the drug is to produce sleep combined with a condition of utopian happiness. That the opium smoker, in his indulgence, fancies himself wealthy, possessed of great fame, or the companion and associate of the great is simply a pleasant delusion, with no foundation in fact. His dreams simply reflect the character of his normal aspirations and desires, although these will seem to find a brilliant realization which is only dashed when consciousness returns. Further, it is found to be a rarity that sleep succeeds indulgence in the drug, the effect of the practice being rather to produce an insomnia of which the votary will constantly complain. What the smoking actually promotes in the beginner is a condition of dreamy wakefulness, during which he feels entire contentment, merely fancying himself on amicable terms with everybody and everything, and willing, on his part, to carry out to the letter the kindly precepts of the golden rule. The future seems to promise the continuance of the contentment of the present, the sensation being in short, that expressed by the *dolce far niente* languor of the Italians. When the effect of the drug dies away and the dream fades, the smoker, unless his indulgence has been excessive, will, on recovering complete consciousness, experience a feeling of exhilaration, and will resume his normal occupations with vim and eagerness. This pleasant condition, however, is only incident upon a moderate indulgence and in the earlier stages of the vicious habit. If the opium be smoked in excessive quantities the smoker may at times fall into deep sleep, but that slumber will be but a frightful nightmare, peopled with disgusting and terrifying visions, particularly if the excess is practiced by a novice. The mind will become temporarily unsettled and filled with the wildest delusions, the heart will be labored in its action, and painful and profuse nausea and vomiting, succeeded by extreme prostration, will follow. The duration of pleasant sensations of the early stages of indulgence depends upon the temperament of the votary and the amount of the drug consumed. Generally, after a few months, these feelings of exhilaration and contented langor disappear, and the indulgence is continued by the unfortunate victim chiefly to escape the suffering which is the inevitable result of his folly. It is at this stage that the mental injury of the practice is felt in the ever-increasing disinclination for all mental labor, in the weakening of the will power, in the failing memory and the gradual emaciation of the features, together with an impairment of the sight and a whole train of physical ills, of which dyspepsia and gradual paralysis of some of the vital organs are but a few. Dr. Kane believes all this, however, to be immeasurably less of a moral and physical evil than the effects of chronic alcoholism, as the injury is always confined to the victim. The confirmed opium-smoker never beats his wife nor destroys property, never shoots a friend or stabs an enemy, nor does he travel in a reeling and disorderly fashion through the streets, to fall, it may be, insensible in the filth of the gutter and thence into the custody of the law. Constant narcotic intoxication is less rapid in its destructive effects than alcoholic inebriety, and in some instances its victims remain stout and in apparent health, although they may have smoked the drug for a period of from two to 10 years.

How to Secure Health.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when Scovill's Sarsaparilla and Stillinga, or Blood and Liver Syrup will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the Best Blood Purifier ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious Complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

Adobe Bricks.

At Las Vegas for the first time we saw the adobe bricks in process of manufacture—a process simple enough. With a hoe a man mixes mud, water, and cut wheat straw in the proper proportions to secure consistency, and then molds it in a box 18 inches long by 10 in width. The bricks are then spread in the sun to dry, and it is not unusual to see grass sprouting from them if the weather has been damp. From these the much gazed-at adobe house is made, a structure capable (in the climate in which it is used) of enduring for 300 years. The roofs of the ordinary adobes are almost flat, and made of mud and spread on about six inches thick. There is a peculiarity about the roofs. When it rains, they seldom leak until a week after, for by that time the water has an opportunity of soaking through. This is convenient for the inmates, as the weather being then clear they can move out.

Discouraging to Water Drinkers.

Memphis Avalanche.

When the Mississippi is high, the risings of Bayou Gayoso are backed up under the pumps of the Water Company, and when the Mississippi is low, the caterpillar soup which comes out of Wolf Creek, enters the water pipes unchecked.

It would be supposed from its popularity that only one substance is now known to the world for rheumatism, and that is St. Jacobs Oil.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Dispatch.*

IN THE MORMON HOMES.

How They Bolster Up Polygamy by Threats in Their Creed.

A True Mormon with Several Wives Becomes a God, but a Single-Wived Mormon only a Second-Class Angel.

San Francisco Chronicle.

When a good Mormon dies who has "lived up to his religion," and has had a dozen or two wives and fifty or sixty children, he does not become a mere angel like an ordinary Christian—he becomes a god with a world of his own to reign over. A Morman wife who opposes polygamous marriage of her husband goes to hell and is "destroyed." A Mormon who obeys the mandates of the Church in most respects, but neglects to "go into polygamy," becomes a mere angel, who must be a kind of celestial servant to the gods and other angels. His wife must share the same humiliating fate. The doctrine of "blood atonement" is simply this: That if an apostate's throat is cut, the spilling of his blood upon the ground will save his soul. If he is left to die a natural death, his soul will go to hell. A great many apostate souls have been saved in Utah. This, in substance, is the Mormon religion. Its vagaries, however, are constantly branching out in every direction, and in the course of time an enormous intellect will be required to comprehend and expound the entire system.

One of the oldest citizens of Minersville is Judge Rollins, who passed some time in California in the very earliest days of its settlement, and was formerly the possessor of a handsome fortune, which he lost in mining operations. He is an American by birth, and is strongly attached to the Mormon faith. If my memory serves me right, he has only two wives, with whom he dwells in peace and contentment. I was surprised that a man of his intelligence could believe in all the Mormon jargon about visions, angels, revelations, the casting out of devils, miraculous cures, the laying on of hands, etc. He was firm in the faith, however. He took me over one evening to witness a meeting of the choir of the Minersville Church. The structure in which the little convocation was held was plain and unpretending, and might have been mistaken for a Methodist meeting house. The Mormons pay great attention to the musical department of their religious services. The "young people" present were gay and light hearted, and in no wise different in appearance from a similar gathering in a Protestant community. They sang "the songs of Zion" with effect, and evinced great interest in the musical art. Evidently the female portion of them gave little thought to the dark future which polygamy unfolded before them. Afterward at the Judge's house, I met Capt. Sam, an Indian chief, who was on a begging tour. The Mormons are liberal in their dealings with the Indians, invariably treating them with great kindness, regarding them as the descendants of the Lamanites who conquered the Nephites. Considerable success has also been met with in converting the Indians. The entire Navajo tribe are said to have become Mormons. I saw a delegation from this tribe at Beaver City. The chief was decked out with feathers and gewgaws in a manner to quite come up to the standard of one of Cooper's copper colored heroes. The humbler members of the party were also well adorned, and all were well armed and well mounted. They were a fine body of red men, and, in answer to an inquiry, stated that they were on their way to Salt Lake City "to ask Pres. Taylor a question."

At the hotel in 'Frisco I met a very intelligent gentleman who had passed half a life-time in Utah, and had traveled through almost every portion of it. In the course of an interesting conversation he said:

"I was intimately acquainted with the late Joseph A. Young, Brigham's most talented son. He was a man of noble personal appearance, and of the most brilliant talents. I have heard him preach with an eloquence that drew tears from the eyes of his Mormon listeners. In the pulpit he was the embodiment of dignity, grace, and intellectual power. Then, after the audience had departed, I have known him to laugh and make sport of the deluded creatures who had been listening to him. To me he made no secret of the fact that he was an infidel of the most pronounced type. He took me into the library once and pointed out elegantly bound volumes of Hume, Voltaire, Paine, Volney and other distinguished writers of that school. He believed in no existing religion. I reproached him for continuing such deception, and urged him to go forth into the world and win the noble name his abilities entitled him to. 'Pshaw!' he replied with a smile, 'the human race loves to be humbugged. Somebody will get their money, and I might as well have a share of it as anybody else.' His mental splendors were clouded by an unconquerable vice. At times he drank to excess and made great trouble for the Church. On one occasion, when under the influence of liquor, he pointed to a party of Mormons on their way to labor in the fields and derisively remarked: 'There go some of my father's slaves.' His contempt for human nature was unbounded. He died a premature death at Manti from the effects of a protracted spree. He was the only really promising son in Brigham's family.

"If there is no legal method of dealing with Mormonism, an extraordinary method should be adopted. Martial law should be proclaimed in Utah; every polygamist should be compelled to choose one wife, and the rest should be taken away from him. The surplus wives should be carried out of the Territory and supported by the government until remarried. Then let it be distinctly understood that the next Mormon who 'goes into polygamy' shall be hanged the next morning. A good detective system would find out who disregarded the mandate. Break up the tithing system, and if a few apostles and high cockalorums should be summarily dealt with, the Recording Angel would no doubt view the transaction leniently. A Gentile who lives in Utah 15 or 20 years becomes almost as sanguinary as some of the saints."

Another traveler whom I met at the same hotel was not so anxious for governmental interference. "For heaven's sake, let the Mormons alone!" he exclaimed. "Let them have Utah. Of all the God forsaken countries I ever traveled through, Utah takes the palm. If wives are any inducement for man to stay here, let him have all he wants. If I had the anchor of a ship tied to my leg I couldn't be kept here. From Springville to Silver Reef it is nothing but a desert." A traveler is likely to gather that impression in coming down the Utah Southern extension line, for the reason that the best agricultural regions lie considerably to the eastward of the railroad.

At Frisco an excellent school is conducted by the Catholic Sisters of Charity, who have established themselves at various points in the Territory, and are doing all they can to shed light in the midst of barbaric darkness. Of the Protestant laborers in the same field I shall speak hereafter

Piles Cured by Liebig Co's Arnicated Extract of Witch Hazel.

Professor E. M. HALE, M. D., LL. D., of the Chicago Medical College, says: "It has extraordinary power over this disease." Professor SIDNEY RINGER, of the University Medical Medical, London, says: "I have found it singularly successful." Beware of worthless imitations. Also cures Rheumatism, Catarrh and Neuralgia.
Sold in 50 cents and dollar stores.

"My son may not be a very smart boy or a remarkably good one," remarked Fogg; "but I honor him for his father's sake." Fogg speaks for more than himself alone.

THE HEN VS. SCIENCE.

How the Barn-Yard Bird May Be Cured of the Desire To Incubate.

Bill Nye, Laramie Boomerang.

Dear reader, did you ever wrestle with a hen that had a wild, uncontrollable desire to incubate? Did you ever struggle on, day after day, trying to convince her that her mission was to furnish eggs for your table, instead of hovering all day on a door-knob, trying to hatch out a litter of front doors?

William H. Root, of this place, who has made the hen a study, both in her home life and while lying in the embrace of death, has struck upon an argument which the average hen will pay more attention to than any other he has discovered in his researches. He says the modern hen ignores almost every thing when she once gets a notion that she has received a call to incubate. You can deluge her with the garden hose, or throw umbrellas at her, or change her nest, but that don't count with the firm and stubborn hen. You can take the eggs out of the nest and put a blooded bulldog or a nest of new-laid bumblebees in place of them, and she will hover over them as assiduously as she did before. William H. Root's hen had shown some signs of this mania, so he took out the eggs and let her try her incubator on a horse-rake awhile, just so she could taper off gradually, and not have her mind shattered. Then he tried her at hatching out four-tined forks, and at last her taste got so vitiated that she took the contract to furnish the country with bustles by hatching out an old hoopskirt that had gone to seed. Mr. Root then made an experiment. We were one of a board of scientists who assisted in the consultation. The owner of the hen got a strip of red flannel and tied it around her tail. The hen seemed annoyed as soon as she discovered it. No hen cares to have a sash hung on her system that doesn't match her complexion. A seal-brown hen with a red flannel polonaise doesn't seem to harmonize and she is aware of it just as much as anybody is. That hen seemed to have thought of something all at once that had escaped her mind before, and so she went away. She stepped about nine feet at a lick on the start, and gained time as she proceeded. When then she bumped her nose against the corner of the stable she changed her mind about her direction. She altered her course a little, but continued her rapid style of movement. Her eye began to look wild. She seemed to be losing her reason. She got so pretty soon that she didn't recognize the faces of friends. She passed Mr. Root without being able to distinguish him from a total stranger. These peculiar movements were kept up during the entire afternoon, till the hen got so fatigued that she crawled into a length of old stove-pipe, and the Committee retired to prepare a report. It is the opinion of the press that this is a triumph of genius in the line of hen culture. It is not severe, though firm, in its treatment, and while it, of course, annoys and unmans the hen temporarily, it is salutary in its results, and at the same time it furnishes a pleasant little matinee for the spectators. We say to those upon whose hands time hangs heavily these long days that there is nothing that soothes the ruffled mind and fills the soul with a glad thrill of pleasure like the erratic movements of a decorated hen. It may not be a high order of enjoyment, but it affords a great deal of laughter to those who are not very accomplished, and those who laugh at things and then consider its propriety afterward.

Write to Mrs Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness.

A QUIET TALK.

A Skirmish Between Mr. and Mrs. Breezy.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Here you have been home a whole week, Mr. Breezy, without telling me a word about your trip to Cleveland," said Mrs. Breezy. "You know you promised to tell me everything."

"Yes, dear," said Mr. Breezy, absently, from behind his evening paper.

"I don't believe you heard a word I said," exclaimed Mrs. Breezy. "Do put down that paper and appear to be aware of my existence, Mr. Breezy."

"In a moment, dear. I am just at the end of an article on—"

"Yes, of course, your wife can wait," said Mrs. Breezy. "She can always be put off for everything and everybody," continued Mrs. Breezy, beating a nervous tatoo upon the carpet with the toe of her right shoe. "Before we were married, Mr. Breezy, you told me repeatedly that I should hold a first place in your heart, and that business, politics, everything should give way to my will. You have kept your word, haven't you, Mr. Breezy?"

"With your assistance, dear, I have," said Mr. Breezy, as a sickly smile crept over his features.

"What do you wish to imply, Mr. Breezy, by saying with my assistance?" asked Mrs. Breezy, growing still more nervous.

"Oh, nothing, dear. It was only a little joke," said Mr. Breezy, making another desperate effort to finish the article he was reading.

"Your joke is, as usual, pointless, Mr. Breezy, and I wish you would drop joking in future. My mother always told me that you possessed a light, frivolous character, but I confess I didn't have sense enough to discover it until too late."

"Too late!" echoed Mr. Breezy, in a suspiciously doleful tone of voice.

"From your tone of voice, Mr. Breezy, I should imply that you rather regretted its being too late," said Mrs. Breezy. "I'm sure I'm ready at any time, Mr. Breezy, to go back to my father. I was so happy in that dear old home—"

"Don't you think you are talking nonsense, dear," asked Mr. Breezy, in a mild tone of voice, and quietly folding up his paper.

"Oh, I see you have got through with that article," said Mrs. Breezy, ignoring her husband's remark. "Now, perhaps, you can tell me a little about your trip."

"With pleasure, dear," said Mr. Breezy; "what do you wish to know about?"

"Now, Mr. Breezy, do you suppose I'm going to sit down and write out a lot of questions for you to answer, like one of those newspaper interviewing fellows? I'm sure there is plenty for you to tell me if you will only get up energy enough to talk; but my presence seems to have a silencing effect upon you—"

"It does," said Mr. Breezy.

"I'm told you are an awful talker among your gentlemen acquaintances, but the moment you get home you take a newspaper, settle in the most comfortable chair in the house, and remain as dumb and uninteresting as an oyster. I'm sure I do my part, Mr. Breezy; I don't sit as dumb as a mummy—"

"No!!" said Mr. Breezy, with emphasis.

"You think not, Mr. Breezy. Perhaps you accuse me of talking too much. You could be just unreasonable enough," said Mrs. Breezy, nervously pulling at the fringe of a table cover. "You should be proud, Mr. Breezy, to have a wife with two ideas in her head and a tongue capable of expressing them. You—"

"I am proud, dear," said Mr. Breezy. "But you know, love, there is a limit—"

"Yes, yes, Mr. Breezy, a limit? Will you go on?" said Mrs. Breezy, growing more nervous every moment.

"A limit to a fellow's patience. There!" said Mr. Breezy, with the least sign of firmness in his voice.

"Mr. Breezy, I have done forever. I will never attempt to converse rationally with you again. When I am—when I—when I am no mo—more, Mr. Breezy—But no, I am nothing to you—Nothing!" and Mrs. Breezy disappeared, shutting the door with decided force.

"Another skirmish safely over," sighed Mr. Breezy, unfolding his paper.

As a Cure for Piles

Kidney Wort acts first by overcoming in the mildest manner all tendency to constipation; then, by its great tonic and invigorating properties, it restores to health the debilitated and weakened parts. We have hundreds of certified cures, where all else had failed. Use it and suffer no longer.—*Exchange.*

For the Blade.

THE LITTLE CHILD THAT'S DEAD.

BY WILLIAM H. MAHER.

From out an old and well worn book
That pressed close to his heart,
With rev'rent touch and care he took,—
As loth from them to part—
A little lock of flaxen hair,
Some ribbons, blue and red,
A tear fell on them as he spoke:—
"Our little child's—now dead."

"She came to us when leaves were brown,
Twixt fading flowers and falling snow,
A few short Summers here she staid,
And then was called to go;
But all her words, and all her ways,
My heart still holds,—he said—
And I have with me where'er I go
The little child that's dead.

"This lock of hair! O, oft and oft,
That head lay on my breast!
I hope 'twill not be far from me
When I am called to rest.
This bit of ribbon often twined
About her neck and head,
But all the brightness left my life
When my little child lay dead.

READY-MADE BABIES.

They are Furnished to Order from a Brown-Stone Front on Chouteau Avenue—A Man who Wanted One Relates His Experience.

St. Louis Republican.

To those who read the personals in the city newspapers the number "1716 Chouteau avenue" must by this time have grown quite familiar, for at least once a week there is inserted in some of the papers an advertisement like the following, which appeared yesterday:

PERSONAL—Anybody wanting to adopt an infant call at 1716 Chouteau avenue.

The house is one of an aristocratic-looking row of brown stone fronts, as a gentleman found in passing yesterday afternoon. He had seen the advertisement, and as he had a curiosity to know whether it was the same baby which was being advertised all the time, or whether it was a different baby each time, and, in case this latter were true, where in the world all the babies came from, he walked up the stone steps and pulled the door-bell, wondering, as he did so, what there was in the action so simple to provoke the mirth of the two young ladies who were seated in a neighboring doorway.

The ring was answered by an elderly lady, who seemed to take the visit as a matter of course, and, without making any disagreeable questions, showed the visitor at once into a handsomely-furnished parlor.

"Wait a few minutes," said she, "and Mrs. Reed will see you."

The visitor waited, and from sounds which reached his ears he became convinced that that the advertisement was not put in all the time for one baby.

The few minutes indicated by the elderly lady had not elapsed before Mrs. Reed entered. She labored under a misapprehension which was embarrassing. "How long will the lady want board?" she asked, with a "business all over" air.

The visitor explained that she did not happen to know of any lady who was wanting board just at the time; he had called to see about adopting that baby.

"Oh!" said Mrs. Reed; "Quite another matter. Would you like to see it?"

"It's for another party; you can describe it; that will do as well."

"It's a fine boy; black hair and eyes—eyes especially fine, but I'll have to tell you, it was only born last Monday. Would you want one as young as that?"

"I'll have to see. But what are the conditions?"

"There's no charge whatever. We give them away and ask no questions. The only thing you'll have to do is to go to the Court House and sign a paper yourself, which will also be signed by the child's mother. We have to do this to this to avoid trouble, for about a year ago young girl who had given her baby away took a notion that she wanted it back, and went into the courts to get it back. She got me into the newspapers, and told the Judge that I had stolen her child."

"In case I should wish to know something about the child's parentage?"

"You can only know the name signed to the paper, and the child's mother can only know that about you. We ask no questions. I don't care to know where the people live who adopt my babies, because it is often disagreeable, for the mothers often take a notion that they want them back, or to know how they are getting along. If I don't know where they are gone it saves me and all concerned a great deal of trouble. But you need not be afraid about this child; it is a lovely infant, and I know it's mother will never trouble you. It's rather young, but then it's best to take them when they are young."

The visitor, who happened to be not so thoroughly informed concerning the best time for taking babies as he might have been, could do nothing else than coincide in this opinion. The information that this baby was only born last Monday dispelled the last lingering doubt as to whether the same one was being advertised all the time, but a question bearing on this point was asked, nevertheless.

"We give away lots of 'em," said Mrs. Reed. "You have no idea. There are a dozen calls for every baby. The supply is not near equal to the demand, although the supply is large enough, to be sure. People didn't want as many during the hot months, but now that it's getting cooler there's a rush after them. I've got 11 boarders in the house now. There'll be 11 babies to give away, but they'll be gone in no time. I could give away 20 times as many if I had them."

"Would it be impertinent to see how he supply is kept up?"

"It would," said Mrs. Reed, with dignity, looking at the visitor as if trying to fathom his motive in asking unnecessary questions. "When will the party who want this baby call?"

"To morrow evening, perhaps."

"That will probably be too late; better come in the morning. Good evening." And she showed the visitor the door with the air of a person of affairs who has no time to waste.

No. 1,716 Chouteau avenue evidently had its secrets which were not for the outside world. The visitor stepped on a car at the corner a few blocks below, on the platform of which there was a *Republican* reporter, an acquaintance. His recent experience appeared to him so much out of the common that he divulged it. As this might make it unpleasant for him at 1,716 Chouteau avenue, there is little probability that he will call this morning to claim the baby with black hair and black eyes.

Drinking and Divorce.

An ingenious dean in Switzerland has discovered a close relationship between divorce courts and drinking saloons, and claims to be able to ascertain, on an average, the number of divorces per 1,000 marriages by doubling the number of saloons per thousand men. In Appenzell, for instance, there are 37 public houses and 78 divorces; in Zurich, 25 and 57; and in Berne, 13 and 26. A Russian statistician has proved that there is a not less noteworthy connection between the number of vodky shops in a Village and the number of live stock possessed by the Villagers. In the Government of Orel the Village of Jarnovo has three public houses, whereas the Village of Petroffskoe has none. In the former, although the farms are double the size of the latter, 38 per cent. of the peasants have neither horse nor cow, while in the latter the number destitute of live stock is only 7 per cent. These and similar facts are being made good use of M. Katoff and others, to whose labors in the cause of a temperance reformation is largely due the appointment of a representative committee to report on the means which should be employed to diminish drunkenness.

—Victims to Constipation and its untold miseries can keep in good condition, by a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, the surest, safest and most reliable Cathartic.

Many railroads have discarded the old make of scales, substituting the Improved Howe. Borden Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

DR. THOMAS.

His Expulsion from the Church as Well as the Ministry.

The Doctor's Preaching Will Vitiate His Appeal to the Judicial Conference,

And He Will Become the Independent Pastor of the People's Church.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The verdict in the case of Dr. Thomas reads, "expulsion from the ministry and membership in the Church"—a very harsh one, and a Tribune reporter asked him yesterday if it really meant what it said.

"Yes," he replied.

"Can't you take the communion in a Methodist church?"

"No."

"Or take part in a prayer meeting, or belong in any way to the Methodist Church?"

"No."

"Suppose a layman held views similar to yours, could he be expelled?"

"A layman cannot be expelled for his views if he holds them privately; but if he expresses them or advocates them he can be."

"Does a layman subscribe to the doctrines of the Church when admitted to membership?"

"Yes; he is required to subscribe to the Articles of Religion the same as a clergyman. That was not the case until 12 years ago. Before that nothing was required but the Apostles' Creed as used in the baptismal service of those coming into full membership."

"Is it usual to expel a minister and at the same time turn him out of the Church entirely?"

"I think it is not unusual to silence a minister from preaching, but still to permit him to hold his membership in the Church. In my case.

IT IS A CLEAN EXPULSION,

not only from the ministry, but from the Church, and on no other ground than the views I hold. I am expelled from the Church as well as from the ministry because of the doctrines I hold. I did not expect that they would expel me from the Church, although I supposed they would from the ministry, if convicted."

"Being expelled, can you now marry and bury people, administer the Sacrament, and discharge the other functions of a minister of the Gospel?"

"Yes. During the pendency of my appeal to the Judicial Conference I hold my ordination papers and my rights as a clergyman, and can perform all offices of one before the civil law. The question will doubtless arise as to the effect that may have on my appeal, but Bishop Wiley ruled in Conference that my suspension ended with the opening of the Conference; that is, that I was suspended until the Conference began, and I think it can be held that the appeal is a part of the Conference trial, and hence that I am permitted to go on and preach without invalidating the appeal. At least I have not been served with any notice of suspension. The only ruling there has been in the case was that my suspension had ceased."

"In the absence of such notice you will act as a minister?"

"Yes."

"Suppose you are served with such a notice, what will you do?"

"I SHALL HAVE TO CONTINUE MY WORK

for the People's Church. In the first place, as a matter of conscience, I don't feel free to be bound up from work. I submitted to it with what grace I could for five weeks, but would submit to it no longer; and, in the second place, I am under the obligations of a contract to those people—obligations that I took upon myself as a supernumerary preacher, and I think the Church would hardly take the position of trying to compel me to break a contract."

"Suppose the appeal should go against you, what would be your relations as a minister?"

"Well, religiously I think men get their right to preach from the Lord, and not from the Church. Civilly and ecclesiastically they get their rights according to the usages of the different denominations, and when once we step outside of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches, which hold to the doctrine of succession, and refuse to recognize the orders of any of what they call the dissenting Churches, one man has just as good a right to start a Church as another. I have just as good a right to form an independent society, and become its pastor, as

LUTHER, OR CALVIN, OR WESLEY,

or anybody else, and my Trustees could install me in three minutes, or there are plenty of orthodox clergymen in the City ready to do it, and then, before the law. I would have all the rights that any dissenting church can claim. But we will not cross that stream until we come to it. I still have hopes that the Judicial Conference will reverse this decision. We beat them on one point at Sycamore, and I think we can beat them on at least one more at the Judicial Conference. Then there will be left nothing but my hope for the future of mankind. Whether they will expel me on that I don't know."

"What is the effect of the verdict on membership in the Church?"

"This: So far as it determines the doctrines of the Church, it makes the views I hold a bar to membership in the Methodist Church, so that any one who holds them will have to do so in silence; and no one holding them can come within the Church, because they would not take a man in with views which, if held by a member, would cause his expulsion.

"By the way," said the Doctor, as the reporter was taking his leave.

"I SEE MR. HILL

has given his version of the interview with Parkhurst, and he was mistaken in telling Parkhurst that I had ever seen 'Joshua Whitcomb' or any other play in a theater, for I never was in a theater proper in my life. I don't think I am any better for it particularly, but I have refrained from going because I thought it might give trouble to, or hurt the consciousness of, the people. And did you see that Arthur Dixon denies ever having told Parkhurst that I took him in a restaurant or anywhere else? And I think Turner will say the same thing—that he never told him that. So the poor fellow is getting deeper and deeper into the mire of falsehood and tattle."

The reporter asked an officer in the Methodist Church if it was usual to expel ministers from the Church.

"There are cases," said he, "where ministers have been deprived of their credentials and authority to preach, but not turned out of the Church. But the penalty is about the same. A minister is not expelled unless it is in the verdict."

"COULD A LAYMAN BE EXPELLED

for holding the views of Dr. Thomas?"

"I should think not."

"Why not?"

"We make a distinction between a public teacher and a private member."

"Suppose the member express his views publicly?"

"That would be different from his going out and teaching them as an officer of the Church. If he were the Superintendent of a Sunday School or class leader and disseminated heretical doctrines he could be removed from his office."

"Suppose he talked to the other members of the Church?"

"His expulsion would be at the discretion of the Church. A man may cherish particular views, but we don't authorize him to teach them. We don't send forth men to teach doctrines opposed to our views."

"Does the expulsion by conference deprive Dr. Thomas of all authority as a minister?"

"Yes."

"Can't he marry anybody?"

"No."

"Or bury anybody?"

"Not as a minister."

"Have his ordination papers been taken from him?"

"I suppose not; but his case being appealed, and is now in suspense. If the appeal goes against him his papers would be called for. We have the right to demand them now."

"But pending his appeal, having been expelled, has the Church jurisdiction over him?"

"The order of the court is upon him to stop."

"Suspension ended when the conference took hold of his case?"

"Yes; and he is now forbidden to do anything as a minister. If he preached or married anybody he would be contumacious and vitiate his appeal—destroy his chance for restoration."

"Is that your individual view, or the view of the Church generally?"

"It is the view of all familiar with the Methodist law. Dr. Thomas is out of the ministry—deprived of all his functions. If the Judicial Conference sets aside the verdict, he goes back; if it orders a new trial, he will be a minister under charges and under suspension, just as he was between the time of the preliminary examination in Chicago and the Annual Conference."

As Dr. Thomas intends to preach in Hooley's Theater Sunday, it is very easy to see the end of the controversy between him and the Methodist Church. The delivery of a sermon will put him in contempt, and the Judicial Conference will not entertain his appeal. This will dissipate his hope of restoration, and result in his becoming the regular pastor of the People's Church.

FOR THE LADIES.

The father of Mrs. Christiancy testified in Washington the other day that previous to accepting the ex-Senator his daughter had refused 25 offers of matrimony.

Burlington *Hawkeye:* The Queen business pays. The private fortune of Queen Victoria amounts to $80,000,000, and her annual income is $3,250,000. And yet she commenced life a poor girl.

Lady customer—"Will you please direct me to the dress department?" Obliging floor walker—"Certainly; walk this way." Lady customer—"My dear sir, I couldn't walk that way if I practiced for two years."

From Michigan the story comes that a man of Keene, Ionia County, offered his daughter $10 if she would climb to the top of the church steeple and hurrah for Bob. Ingersoll. The Saranac *Local* says that she won the $10.

Nearly all the ladies about the English Court are well on in years. Some of the maids of honor are deep in the forties. When they get aged they are turned into "women of the bedchamber," for which office they are eligible even when centenarians.

May Perrin Goff has belonged to the editorial staff of the Detroit *Free Press* for a number of years; she does a man's work, gets a man's pay, and as she says, "takes her chances with the rest of the boys." She likes her work, and evidently thrives on it. There is nothing women cannot do if they only try.

Mrs. Staples was boastful of her crime when put into jail for the murder of her husband at Colwell, N. M., but during her first night in a cell, as she believed, the dead man came to her, cursed her for what she had done, and commanded her to hang herself, which she did on the following day.

Mrs. O'Brien publishes a card at Rock Island, Ill., to say that Methodism is a failure. She has been brought to this way of thinking by the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Meredith, who converted her, induced her to elope from her husband, and finally deserted her. She has humbly returned to the Roman Catholic Church.

Boston *Transcript:* Miss Abby L. Peirce, who raveled out the stockings made from the first fleece of Mary's little lamb and earned $150 at the Old South Fair by selling authentic bits thereof, fixed on pieces of card, is celebrating her 75th birthday to-day by visiting the Mechanics' Fair. She says she wants to live another 25 years longer.

Miss Lelia J. Robinson has hung out her shingle as an attorney-at-law in Boston, she being the first woman in that City to take that bold step. She is much respected and has a large circle of friends. Her office is cozy and pleasant, being furnished not only with a law library, but also with a bird cage, flowers, lace curtains, and other evidences of feminine taste and refinement.

Miss Minnie Hauk is to wear as *Selika* in "L'Africane" several picturesque costumes designed for her by Hans Makart, the Austrian painter. Next April Miss Hauk will return to London to play the principal parts in "Fidelio" and in Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," during the German opera season at Drury Lane, under the direction of Wagner himself.

Princes Louise is mentioned as discoverer of the valuable uses of the word "wobble," as applied to the rolling of a ship. Such is the tradition on the Polynesian, where all the turns and rumors of the Royal mind during the Princess's voyage are almost reverently recounted. Every *bon mot* which fell from the Royal lips is tenderly cherished by the stewardess.

"We hear with regret," says the Boston *Journal*, "that the lady who was engaged to be married to the Hon. A. H. Rice, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, has been most painfully afflicted. On her voyage to Europe some months since she suffered from a severe attack of brain fever. It was hoped that her convalescence was sure, but gradually insanity developed. The best medical advisers in Germany and London were consulted, and by their advice the lady was brought to New York, where she is under charge of her family."

A remarkable case, not the least remarkable thing about which is the fact that it is published in a St. Petersburg newspaper of recent date (the story being translated for us by a young Russian traveler among us) is that of a young Russian girl, who for refusing to submit to the dishonorable attentions of an officer in the Russian army was by him denounced as a Nihilist. This occurred on the 14th of March last, and the poor young girl had been imprisoned in the fortress till September 3, when her parents having discovered in their house some love letters written by her military persecutor, her release was effected, and the officer in his turn put under arrest. This, however, does not restore the girl's health, blighted in the six months' horror and close imprisonment. A short time longer, and she would have been on her way to Siberia.

Viscountess Harberton, of London, invented the dual skirt which finds many enthusiastic wearers. An English lady writes of it as follows: The comfort and convenience of it are so great that I am surprised that we have been tolerant of the old style so long. Walking is rendered less fatiguing; climbing is not only possible but pleasurable, and tennis playing is freed from some of the risks arising from damp grass. There exists among us, no doubt, a prejudice against wearing anything that will place us on an equality with men in the physical exercises of our muscles. This prejudice, however, will disappear, when it is seen that no apparent change is made in our dress, and that nothing approaching a Bloomer costume is proposed. So innocent of outraging fashionable opinion is the dual skirt that many ladies have, like myself, adopted it for some time without being aware that we have accomplished, practically, a revolution in dress—a revolution which not only increases our comfort and activity, but will add to the National health.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
For Aged Persons.

I have found Horsford's Acid Posphate to act very kindly in aged persons.
M. H. PALMER, M. D.
Toledo, O.

Half of the Capital in the Louisiana State Lottery.

After the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery it was reported that Mr. John Conners, an engineer on the L. & N. Road, had drawn half of the capital prize —$15,000. "I understand, Mr. Conners," said a reporter, "that you held half of ticket No. 43,713, the capital prize in the Louisiana State Lottery." "Yes, sir, I did. On Wednesday before last (the 7th inst.) I bought three half tickets of the agent here." "Did you have and trouble or delay in getting your money?" "Not a bit. On my return to Memphis I went to the Bank of Commerce, which collected the money for me. I got every cent of it." Mr. Conners is a fine specimen of the American mechanic, broad-shouldered, well made and intelligent. There is no doubt but that he will put his winnings to good use. The next drawing is on November 8th.—*Memphis Avalanche, September 20.*

H. B. BRYANT'S Chicago Business College stands at the head of the practical schools of the country. It is the great leader—its facilities being unquestioned.

Popular Science.

Influence of Lime on Soils.

Prof. E. W. Hilgard, in discussing the "Objects and Interpretation of Soil Analysis," gives, among other things, the following advantages resulting from an adequate lime in soils:

1. A more rapid transformation of vegetable matter into active humus, which manifests itself by a dark or deep black tint of the soil.

2. The retention of such humus against the oxidizing influences of hot climates; witness the high humus percentages of such soils, as against all others, in the Southern States.

3. Whether through the medium of this humus, or in a more direct manner, it renders adequate for profitable culture percentages of phosphoric acid and potash so small that in the case of deficiency or absence of lime the soil is practically sterile.

4. It tends to secure the proper maintenance of the conditions of nitrification, whereby the inert nitrogen of the soil is rendered available.

5. It exerts a most important physical action on the flocculation, and therefore on the tillability of the soil, as heretofore shown by Schloesing and by myself.

Prof. Hilgard adds that in the majority of soils (excepting those that are extremely sandy) the lime percentage is greater in the subsoil than in the surface soil. This is doubtless, he explains, the result of the easy solubility of calcic carbonate in the soil water, which carries it downward and thus tends to deplete the surface soil. This fact is strikingly shown in the results of Loughbridge's investigation on the composition of the several sediments. The efficacy of lime in preventing "running to weed" in fresh soils, and in favoring the production of fruit, is conspicuously shown in a number of cases.

The Holy Well at Mecca.

When Mohammed captured Mecca, which had been regarded for ages by his countrymen as a place of peculiar sanctity, he interfered with the worship of the Black Stone (probably meteorit) which angels had brought from Heaven, and of the Zemzem, or Holy Well of Hagar, only so far as to suppress the ancient polytheistic rites. This well is close beside the Caaba or Square House, the chief sanctuary of the Mohammedan world.

The princes of Islam maintain at Mecca keepers of the Holy Well, who annually supply them with water to be used on great occasions and in great emergencies, as when stricken with disease. Every pilgrim to Mecca—and thousands come thither from all countries—visits the well when purified by drinking the water or pouring it over his person or both. The water is described as unpleasant in taste and cathartic in effect—qualities which are now to be accounted for without recourse to miracle.

With Occidental irreverence the British Consul-General at Jeddah has sent a bottle of the water to the Royal College of Chemistry at South Kensington to be analyzed. Dr. E. Frankland, in his report of the analysis, says that the water is of the most abominable character. "In fact, it is sewage more than seven times as concentrated as London sewage, and it contains no less than 579 grains of solid matter per gallon. Knowing the composition of this water and the mode of propagation of Asiatic cholera by excrementitious matter, it is not to be wondered at that outbreaks of this disease should often occur among pilgrims to Mecca, while it would scarcely be possible to provide a more effective means for the distribution of cholera poison throughout Mohammedan countries."

It would be interesting to know the composition of the waters of other holy wells of which Islam has by no means the monopoly.

Wind Power for Electric Lighting.

In an address delivered before one of the sections of the British Association at York, Sir W. Thomson spoke of the utility of wind power as of possible service in electric lighting. He said that cheap windmills, in connection with the dynamo electric machines and Faure's batteries, would supply a great want. A Faure cell, containing 20 kilos of lead and minimum, charged, and employed to excite Swan's lamps, would give 60 candle hours—that is, an aggregate light of 60 candles for one hour, or the light of one candle during 60 hours. The charging of such a cell could be done, with good dynamo economy, in any time from six to 12 hours, or more; and the charge might be drawn off, very economically, in any time of from five hours to a week or more. As calms do not often last above three or four days at a time, Sir W. Thompson argues that a five days' storage capacity would, in general, be sufficient. One of the 20 kilo cells already mentioned, charged at any time when the windmill works for five or six hours, could be used six hours a day for five days, giving a two candle light. Thus 33 cells would be required to give the light of four burners of London 16-candle gas. The probable cost of a dynamo machine and accumulator (which we take at £330 in this case) would not, in Sir W. Thomson's opinion, be fatal to the plan here sketched out, if the windmill could be obtained at anything like the cost of a steam engine of equal power. Sir W. Thomson confesses, however, that windmills are very costly machines; and without inventions not yet made, could not be economically used to give power for storing up electricity in Faure cells or in any other manner.

Under Water Lamps.

A new method of illuminating the tanks at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, was lately shown by means of the "Faure" electric battery, and which, so far as it went, was of a successful character. The lights shown were, to the number of six, submerged in the tank at the foot of the west staircase with excellent effect, showing up every fish and plant with great distinctness—a result impossible to attain under the old system of gas illumination. One of the great advantages of the electric over the gas lighting system is that the fish do not seem to mind in the least the close proximity of the incandescent lamps, while at the same time they do not suffer from the noxious emanations evolved during the combustion of gas. Under Mr. Faure's system a steady light of almost any intensity can be obtained, while the engines, which can be run without cessation during the whole of the 24 hours of the day, effect a great saving by their power of storing the electric energy, while at the same time they obviate the danger of a sudden accidental extinction of the other light employed. The electricity used for the lighting of the tank was generated in Woolwich and carried down to the aquarium, where it arrived but a short time before it was used.

Expectancy of Life.

Insurance companies are aware of the credulous weakness of those whose lives they assure, and have, therefore compiled numerous tables of expectancy of life for their own guidance, which are carefully referred to before a policy is granted. These tables have been the result of careful calculation, and seldom prove misleading. Of course, sudden and premature deaths, as well as lives unusually extended, occasionally occur; but the average expectancy of life of an ordinary man or woman is as follows: A person 1 year old may expect to live 39 years longer; of 10 years, 51; of 20 years, 41; of 30 years, 34; of 40 years 28; of 50 years, 21; of 60 years, 14; of 70 years, 9; of 80 years, 4.

Grass Fired by a Meteorite.

A fire ball was seen to fall at Springfield Ill., about 10 o'clock of the night of September 21. It resembled in appearance an electric light, and it fell with a rushing sound like that of a sky rocket. The dry grass was set on fire where it struck, and the grass burned to a wooden sidewalk connecting with fences and wooden buildings, before the fire could be extinguished with water.

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the Blade. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The Blade's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the Blade entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

Ned, Selden, O., writes: "If O. H. Stafford, when he gets his keg or barrel full of liquor, will put one pound of brown sugar to every four or five gallons of liquor and set in a warm place to ferment, he will soon have as good vinegar as he can buy at the store, though not quite as good as when made from pure cider."

M. T., Bonanza City, Idaho:
Recently, while conversing with an English lady who lived in the South during the war, she stated that she knew Mrs. Beecher Stowe owned slaves while writing her world-renowned book "Uncle Tom's Cabin." I had never before thought it could be true till she, so confidently, said she knew it to be true. Now I am left in doubt, and if you will answer me through your Blade, you will relieve a very anxious reader of your excellent paper.

The lady is certainly mistaken. Mrs. Beecher never owned slaves.

F. C. C., Sublette, Ill.:
1. Where can I get a good history of the late war? What price? 2. How much postage does the Blade Company pay in a year? 3. At what price can I get a picture of D. R. Locke?

1. Greeley's "American Conflict" is a very good history. Address O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn. We do not know the price. 2. About $15,000. 3. By sending 50 cents for three months' subscription to the Blade; the subscription may be for an extension of time or to a new subscriber.

S. C. D., Nutsville, Ky.:
What will prevent mucilage from moulding?

Creosote, corrosive sublimate, etc., are frequently used, but they are objectionable on account of the danger of poisoning. Sulphate of quinine is a complete protection against mould, a very small quantity of it being sufficient to prevent gum mucilage from spoiling. It is quite possible that writing-ink might be protected by the same application from a like difficulty. The use of ammonia for the same purpose is also recommended.

S. J. D., Ackworth, Ia.:
Has Greece a system of compulsory education?

In Greece, public instruction has been much attended to in recent years, but the educational state of the people is said to be very low. In [illegible] communal schools were established by law, on the German system, that is, on the system of compulsory education. By the 6th article of the law, all children between the ages of seven and 12 years must attend the communal school. Parents are liable to a fine for each hour that the child is absent, but the penalty has fallen into disuse.

Truth Seeker, Pleasant Plain, Ia.:
Will you please insert the following question in your paper: When and by whose authority was the first day of the week instituted as the Sabbath instead of the seventh?

It was during the reign of Charles II. (1678) that the statute was passed which may be regarded as the foundation of all the present law on the subject in England and the United States; although as early as the reign of Henry VI. (1448) an act was passed prohibiting fairs and markets on certain feast days, Easter Sunday, and "other Sundays."

M. A. M., Worthington, Ia.:
1. What holds a fly to the wall? 2. What are shooting stars?

1. There are different theories, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that the minute disks at the end of the individual hairs act as suckers, each of them secreting a non-viscid fluid, which renders the adhesion perfect. 2. The celestial spaces are crowded with innumerable minute bodies moving around the sun in every possible kind of orbit, and the earth is constantly encountering them in its motion around the sun. They are burned by passing through the upper regions of our atmosphere, and the shooting star is simply the light of that burning.

M. A. M., Worthington, Ia.:
1. What causes thunder and lightning? 2. Is the thunder the report of lightning? 3. How are photographs taken?

1. Lightning is produced by the discharge of atmospheric electricity, either between two clouds, or between a cloud and the earth. Franklin's explanation was that where there was great heat on the land in a particular region, the lower air is rarified and rises; the cooler, denser air above it descends; the clouds in the air meet from all sides and join over the heated place, and if some are electrified, others not, lightning and thunder succeed. 2. Yes. 3. It would require a great deal more space than we have to spare to fully describe the process, which by personal application to an operator could be explained in a few minutes.

Inquirer, Walnut Prairie, Ill.:
Who was the author of the oft quoted line, "Westward the course of empire takes its way?"

George Berkeley, an Irish prelate and philosopher, born in County Kilkenny in 1684. In [illegible] he was made Dean of Derry; and having formed the plan of establishing a college at the Bermudas, for the purpose of training pastors for the colonial churches and missionaries to the Indians, he took a letter from Swift to Lord Carteret, who, after long delays, promised the aid of the Government. It was in anticipation of the happy results of his scheme that he wrote his well-known stanzas "On the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America."

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The first four acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

C. E. C., Abilene, Kan.:
Who was the author of the United States Constitution? Redpath says that it was Gouverneur Morris, but some dispute him.

Lossing says the members who were most conspicuous as debaters in the Convention were Randolph, Madison and Mason, of Virginia; King, Gerry and Gorham, of Massachusetts; Gouverneur Morris, Wilson and Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Johnson, Sherman and Ellsworth, of Connecticut; Lansing and Hamilton, of New York; the two Pinckneys, of South Carolina; Paterson, of New Jersey; Dickenson, of Delaware; and Williamson, of North Carolina. After long and animated debates, the Convention referred all propositions, reports, etc., to a Committee of Detail, consisting of Rutledge, Randolph, Gorham, Ellsworth and Wilson. The Convention then adjourned, and 10 days afterward (August 6, 1787) it met, and that Committee reported a rough sketch of the Constitution as it now stands.

C. A. G., Stillwater, Minn.:
By what process is ordinary wood made to imitate mahogany?

The process, as practiced in France, consists in first planing the surface so as to render it perfectly smooth, and then rubbing it with diluted nitric acid, which prepares it for the materials subsequently to be applied. Afterward, one ounce and a half of the gum called dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of alcohol, and one third of that quantity of carbonate of soda, are to be mixed together and filtered, and the liquid in this state is to be rubbed, or rather laid upon the wood, with a soft brush. This process is repeated with but little alteration, and in a very short interval afterward the wood assumes the external appearance of mahogany. When this application has been properly made the surface will resemble that of a mirror, and if the polish should become less brilliant, rubbing the wood with a little cold-drawn linseed oil will restore the former luster.

I. J., Ophir, Col.:
Will you please tell through your correspondents' column how to make hop yeast and bread?

Put a large handful of unpressed hops into a muslin bag or old cotton, and boil in a quart of water about 10 minutes. Take out the hops and thicken the water with mashed potatoes, to the consistency of cake batter. Add to this a spoonful of ginger, a tablespoonful each of sugar and salt, and half a teaspoonful of yeast. When the yeast is added it should be a little less than blood heat. Set it in a warm place to rise. When light set it in a cool place to keep. It should never be allowed to freeze, or be scalded, as that kills it. For bread: Take six tablespoonfuls of yeast to a quart of water, blood warm, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a thin batter. Set it at night just before retiring, and it will be ready to knead in the morning. Knead in as much flour as will make a dough that can be molded into loaves. Set the loaves to rise an hour or so, and then bake in a moderate oven. Some knead bread the second and even the third time, but this is not necessary if it is kneaded well the first time.

R. H. L., Cross Roads, Ill.:
1. How long must we read of disturbances which are provoked by offensive personalities appearing in the paper over fictitious or suppressed signatures, without ever seeing a protest from the press against the criminal practice? 2. Are you not in error in regard to Pres. Johnson appointing Gen. Grant Secretary of War when he removed Stanton? Was it not Lorenzo Thomas? 3. Has Congress passed any act placing the survivors of any war or wars later than that of 1812 on the pension rolls? If so, what war or wars?

1. It is a growing evil that the press—the respectable portion—has long sought to suppress, but the morbid appetite of readers will probably always find vehicles to supply their demands. 2. Pres. Johnson first appointed Grant, next Thomas, and then Schofield to the War Office. 3. There have been numerous acts passed providing for pensioning disabled soldiers, their widows or orphans of the war of the rebellion and Indian wars. The first of these were passed July 14, 1862, and provided that "all who have since the 4th of March, 1861, or shall hereafter become disabled while in the service and in the line of duty, by wounds, injuries or disease, are entitled to pensions, the amount to be graduated according to the degree of disability."

W. A. P., Fayetteville, Tenn.:
1. Where can I obtain a Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church? 2. How old was Bishop Wairous when he died? 3. By whom was paper invented?

1. Address Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, O. 2. About 52. 3. The art of manufacturing paper from vegetable fibre was derived from Samarcand, where it was introduced from China in the year 651, and thence spread over Europe, having been introduced at Mecca in 707. About the same time the Saracens are said to have learned to make paper from cotton, and they brought it to Spain in 711. The bulls of the Popes in the eighth and ninth centuries were written upon cotton paper. The oldest manuscript written on it in England bears date 1049. The most ancient manuscript on cotton paper in France is dated 1050. In 1085 the Christian successors of the Spanish Saracens made paper of rags instead of raw cotton. The oldest specimen of linen paper having a date is said to be a treaty of peace between the Kings of Aragon and Castile of 1177. Paper mills were in operation at Toledo, Spain, in 1085, making paper from rags with the use of moulds for forming the sheets; and in 1151 the best paper was made at Jativa from raw cotton and rags, which were reduced to pulp by stamping them in mills instead of grinding, after the Moorish method.

D. J. N., Owensville, Ala.:
Can you explain why the sea is salt?

The sea holds in solution common salt, from which arises the popular idea of the saltness of the sea. But this characteristic of the ocean must not be regarded in so limited a sense, since the sea holds in solution not merely common salt, but other substances known as "salts" in chemistry. The solid constituents of sea water amount to about 3½ per cent. of its weight, or nearly half an ounce to the pound. Rivers which are constantly flowing into the ocean contain salts, varying from 10 to 100 grains per gallon. They are chiefly common salt, sulphate and carbonate of lime, magnesia, soda, potash, and iron; and these are found to constitute the distinguishing substances in sea water. Lt. Maury, in his "Physical Geography of the Sea," says: "We have reason to believe the sea was salt from the beginning, and that it has not become so through subsequent ages from the washings of the land or the scourings of the ocean bed. Go back as far as we may in the dim records which Nature has left inscribed upon the geological pages of her history, and there we find the fossil shell, and the remains of many marine organisms, to inform us that when the foundations of the mountains were laid with granite, the sea was salt as it is now. Had not the sea been salt, could those creatures have obtained solid matter for their edifices and structures. 'Creeping things' are doing now precisely what they were set about when dry land appeared, namely, preserving the purity of the ocean, and regulating it in the due performance of its offices."

S. H. R., Millersburg, Ill.:
In a discussion over the trial of the assassin Guiteau, the Government of the District of Columbia came up, and we could not agree in regard to how it was governed; therefore you will greatly oblige if you will answer the following questions: 1. How is the District governed? 2. Has it a Representative in Congress? 3. Who collects the taxes? 4. Did the State of Virginia and the District ever have trouble of the taxes in the City of Alexandria, and did the Supreme Court decide that the taxes of that portion of the district belonged to the State of Virginia?

1-2. The District is governed by Congress, but it has no representative in either branch. 3. A Board of Commissioners acts under authority of Congress, and makes tax levies for municipal purposes. Citizens of the District have no vote for President. Besides Justices of the Peace, there are four high courts, with their Judges and other law officers; first, a Circuit Court; second, a District Court; third, an Orphan's Court; fourth, a Criminal Court. All these must be recognized as United States Courts, because they were established by the laws of Congress, and because their Judges are all appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and are paid out of the United States Treasury. 4. Alexandria was a part of the District up to 1846, when Congress re-ceded it to Virginia, and it is probable some controversy may have arisen out of the change.

Dan, Hickman Mills, Mo.:
Will you tell us something about Girard College—how endowed, who are admitted, etc.?

Girard College, at Philadelphia, was founded by the bequest of more than $2,000,000 left by Stephen Girard. It is for the benefit of poor white male orphans, who are admitted between the ages of six and 10, and, according to the will of the founder, are to be apprenticed to some industrial occupation between the ages of 14 and 18. The buildings are situated in a fine inclosure of 41 acres, the main building being in the Corinthian style and one of the finest architectural works in the United States. This structure is 111 feet wide by 169 feet long, is surrounded by a range of fluted columns, eight on each end and 11 on each side, including the corner columns. The total height of the building is 97 feet, the weight of the roof being estimated over 969 tons. In the south vestibule, in a sarcophagus, rest the remains of Stephen Girard, surmounted by his statue. There are four marble buildings, two on each side of the main building, devoted to pupils and used as residences. The whole of the grounds are inclosed by a solid stone wall 10 feet in hight. Visitors are admitted by tickets to the institution every day except Sundays. Clergymen cannot, under any circumstances, be admitted to the institution, such having been the absolute will of Mr. Girard. Those pupils admitted must be "poor, white, male orphans, between the ages of six and 10 years when admitted to the institution, giving the preference, first, to those born within the bounds of the (old) City of Philadelphia; secondly, to those born in Pennsylvania; thirdly, to those born in New York; and, lastly, to those born in New Orleans.

Searcher, Wilson, Kan.:
If, as Neander and other church historians say, the exact date of the birth of Jesus, both as to the day and the year, is unknown, why did the religious world ever settle that event on the 25th day of December?

At first Christmas was the most movable of the Christian festive days, often confounded with the Epiphany, and celebrated by the Eastern churches in the months of April and May. In the fourth century the urgency of St. Cyril of Jerusalem obtained from Pope Julius I. an order for an investigation to be made concerning the day of Christ's nativity. The result of the inquiry by the theologians of the East and West was an agreement upon the 25th of December. The chief grounds for the decision were the tables of the censors in the archives of Rome, and although in the opinion of some of the fathers there was not authentic proof of the identification of the day, yet the decision was uniformly accepted, and from that time the nativity has been celebrated throughout the Church on the same day. It has also been a common tradition that Christ was born about the middle of the night. The custom in Roman Catholic countries of ushering in Christmas day by the celebration of three masses, one at midnight, the second at early dawn, and the third in the morning, dates from the sixth century. The day was considered in the double light of a holy commemoration and a cheerful festival, and was accordingly distinguished by devotion, by vacation from business, and by merriment. During the middle ages it was celebrated by the gay fantastic spectacle of dramatic mysteries and moralities, performed by personages in grotesque masks and singular costumes.

A. S. G., Mattoon, Ill.:
1. Where can I obtain a book that gives the history of Free Masonry? Please give names of the different Cabinets from 1860 to the present one.

1. The "History of Freemasonry in England," (75 cents) can be obtained of Blade Company, Toledo, O. Other histories, costing more, can be obtained of the Masonic Publishing Company, New York City, or at bookstores. 2. Lincoln's Cabinet—Secretary of State, W. H. Seward; Secretaries of the Treasury, S. P. Chase, W. P. Fessenden, Hugh McCulloch; Secretaries of War, Simon Cameron, E. M. Stanton; Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles; Secretaries of the Interior, C. B. Smith, J. B. Usher; Postmasters General, Montgomery Blair, William Dennison; Attorneys General, Edward Bates, T. J. Coffee, James Speed. Johnson's Cabinet—Secretary of State, Seward; Secretary of the Treasury, McCulloch; Secretaries of War, Stanton, Grant, Thomas, Schofield; Secretary of the Navy, Welles; Secretaries of the Interior, Usher, Harlan, Browning; Postmasters General, Dennison, Randall; Attorneys General, James Speed, Henry Stanberry, O. H. Browning, W. M. Evarts. Grant's Cabinet—Secretaries of State, Washburne, Fish; Secretaries of the Treasury, Boutwell, Richardson, B. H. Bristow, S. M. Merrill; Secretaries of War, Schofield, Rawlins, Sherman, (pro tem), Belknap, Taft, Pierrepont, Cameron; Secretaries of the Interior, Cox, Delano, Chandler; Postmasters General, Creswell, Jewell, Delano, Chandler; Attorneys General, Hoar, Akerman, Williams. Hayes' Cabinet—Secretary of State, Evarts; Secretary of the Treasury, Sherman; Secretaries of War, McCrary, Ramsey; Secretaries of the Navy, Thompson, Goff; Secretary of the Interior, Schurz; Postmasters General, Key, Maynard; Attorney General, Devens. Garfield's Cabinet—Secretary of State, Blaine; Secretary of the Treasury, Windom; Secretary of War, Lincoln; Secretary of the Navy, Hunt; Secretary of the Interior, Kirkwood; Postmaster General, James; Attorney General, McVeagh.

D. J., Clay Center, Kan.:
Will you give the number of acres devoted to production of tobacco in the different States, and the amount produced?

The following is taken from the report of Col. Hillebrew to the Superintendent of the Census Bureau. He shows that 94 per cent. of all the product grown for market in 1879, north of the parallel of 39 degrees 44 minutes, was classed as seed leaf tobacco, and 84 per cent. of the whole product of that class was grown north of the same line. The amount of seed-leaf grown in the United States reached nearly 20 per cent. of the entire product:

	Acres.	Pounds.
Alabama	2,197	452,426
Arizona	1	600
Arkansas	2,064	970,220
California	84	73,317
Connecticut	8,666	14,044,652
Dakota	5	1,897
Delaware	4	1,278
District of Columbia	2	1,400
Florida	50	21,182
Georgia	971	228,590
Idaho	2	400
Illinois	5,612	3,935,825
Indiana	11,955	8,872,842
Iowa	698	420,477
Kansas	332	191,669
Kentucky	226,120	171,120,784
Louisiana	253	55,954
Maine	1	250
Maryland	38,774	26,082,147
Massachusetts	3,358	5,369,436
Michigan	170	83,969
Minnesota	163	69,922
Mississippi	1,471	414,668
Missouri	15,521	12,015,627
Nebraska	161	57,979
Nevada	2	1,500
New Hampshire	83	170,843
New Jersey	152	172,215
New Mexico	7	820
New York	4,937	6,481,436
North Carolina	57,208	26,986,213
Ohio	34,676	34,735,235
Oregon	43	19,225
Pennsylvania	27,466	36,943,272
Rhode Island	2	784
South Carolina	146	44,078
Tennessee	41,532	29,356,062
Texas	685	221,283
Vermont	84	431,432
Virginia	140,761	79,988,868
Washington	8	6,930
West Virginia	4,975	2,296,146
Wisconsin	8,810	10,608,423
Total United States	638,841	472,661,159

As numerous inquiries have been made for the poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," written by Col. Theodore O'Hara, of Kentucky, we publish it entire. The only part of the poem that has obtained universal recognition is contained in the first verse. The occasion which called it forth was the bringing to Kentucky of the bodies of soldiers of that State who fell in Mexico:

THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

BY COL. THEODORE O'HARA.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms,
No braying horn or screaming fife
At the dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed,
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud—
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And the proud forms, by battle gashed,
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the fearful cannonade,
The din and shout are passed—
Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that never more may feel
The rapture of the fight.

Like the fierce northern hurricane
That sweeps his great plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain,
Come down the serried foe—
Who heard the thunder of the fray
Break o'er the field beneath,
Knew well the watchword of that day
Was victory or death.

Full many a mother's breath has swept
O'er Angustura's plain,
And long the pitying sky has wept
Above its moulder'd slain.
The raven's scream or eagle's flight,
Or shepherd's pensive lay,
Alone now wake each solemn hight
That frowned o'er that dread fray.

Sons of the Dark and Bloody Ground!
Ye must not slumber there,
Where stranger steps and tongues resound
Along the heedless air;
Your own proud land's heroic soil
Shall be your fitter grave;
She claims from war its richest spoil,
The ashes of her brave.

Thus, 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast
On many a bloody shield,
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred eyes and hearts watch by
The heroes' sepulcher.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone
In deathless song shall tell
When many a vanished year hath flown
The story how ye fell.
Nor wreck, nor change, nor Winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb.

Information Wanted.

L. B. Hyee, Saybrook, Ill., wants the address of Silas F. Edgar, a member of Co. K, 4th O. V. I., Hospital Steward.

John S. Beardsley, Exeter, Fillmore County, Neb., wishes the address of Dr. Dodd, Hospital Steward at Camp McClellan; last heard of in Davenport, Ia.

Stephen Keller, Glasco, Kan., wants the address of Carl Keiser and John Keller; when last heard of they were doing a mercantile business in Newark, N. J., about 10 years ago.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the Blade mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the Blade and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Will Philo Hayes, of Miles City, give his full postoffice address, and the matter in reference to check No. 785 will be looked up.

Letter containing $1.25, signed G. Lipscomb, no postoffice, County or State.

If C. L. Williams of Belleville, no County or State, will give his full postoffice address, the matter in regard to J. E. Kinnett's paper will be looked up.

If Isaiah Perry, of Bath, no County or State, will give his full address, the matter will be arranged [illegible]

The Sunday School.

Nadab and Abihu.

LESSON 5, SUNDAY, OCT. 30, 1881.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Ye shall be holy; for I am holy.—Lev. 11: 44.

LESSON TEXT.

Lev. 10: 1 11.

1. And Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put incense thereon, and offered strange fire before the Lord, which he commanded them not.

2. And there went out fire from the Lord, and devoured them, and they died before the Lord.

3. Then Moses said unto Aaron, This is it that the Lord spake, saying, I will be sanctified in them that come nigh me, and before all the people I will be glorified. And Aaron held his peace.

4. And Moses called Mishael and Elzaphan, the sons of Uzziel the uncle of Aaron and said unto them, Come near, carry your brethren from before the sanctuary out of the camp.

5. So they went near, and carried them in their coats out of the camp; as Moses had said.

6. And Moses said unto Aaron, and unto Eleazar and unto Ithamar, his sons, Uncover not your heads, neither rend your clothes, lest ye die, and lest wrath come upon all the people: but let your brethren, the whole house of Israel, bewail the burning which the Lord hath kindled.

7. And ye shall not go out from the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die: for the anointing oil of the Lord is upon you. And they did according to the word of Moses.

8. And the Lord spake unto Aaron, saying:

9. Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations.

10. And that ye may put difference between holy and unholy, and between unclean and clean.

11. And that ye may teach the children of Israel all the statutes which the Lord hath spoken unto them by the hand of Moses.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

The sons of Aaron offered strange fire before the Lord, which he commanded them not. And there went out fire from the Lord, and devoured them (vs 1, 2). There is only one way of obeying God, and that is by doing just as God tells us to do. Satan began the trial of improving on God's commandments, in the Garden of Eden. Cain followed up the idea, and substituted the fruit of his own toil for the designated lamb, as a sinner's acceptable offering. Each of these attempts proved a curse as well as a failure; and so it will be to the end of time. The sons of Aaron were consecrated priests when they offered other fire on God's altar than that which God had commanded. Saul was the anointed king over the Lord's people when he offered sheep and oxen contrary to the command of God. Both priests and king were punished of God for their disobedience in failing to worship God in God's commanded way. God is the same God to day as then. His commands concerning worship are as binding now as 4,000 years ago—binding on theological professors, preachers and Bible class teachers. It is not enough to proffer an offering to God in worship, you must worship him according to his commandments; or you must take the consequences of your disobedience. It is important then that you know what is God's law concerning his day, his house, his word, his worship. Your eternal interests hang on your fidelity in little things as well as great.

The Lord spake, saying, before all the people I will be glorified (v. 3). He who doubts the power or the purpose of the Lord to be glorified before all the people, will be in a worry over the researches of the scientists, or the heresy of critics, or the failure of popular expectation concerning an answer to prayer in a case of world wide prominence and interest. But he who believes in God, and in the word of God, will never be disturbed by a new phase of geological discovery, by a new attack on the Pentateuch, by a new proclaimer of old infidel objections and of old infidel denials, or by a new test of the faith of God's people in denying to them that which they ought not to have received. Such a man will simply stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. He will have no fear that the Lord will be glorified before all the people, nor will he be disappointed.

Uncover not your heads neither rend your clothes (v 6.) There is such a thing as sinning through over-tenderness of feeling; and unless we are on the watch just here, we shall fail of being both just and merciful in our sympathies and conduct. When a great crime is committed, it is not a wise exhibit of tender feelings to dwell upon the peculiar temptations and the peculiar weaknesses, and the unfortunate early disadvantages of the brutal criminal, to a forgetfulness of the sufferings of his innocent victims, and of the wretchedness which his crime has brought into one house and another. It is not that we are to take vengeance into our own hands, but that we are to refrain from mourning over the execution of justice. It is a sinful as well as a sickly sentimentalism which gives its tears to the criminal class in the community, instead of to those who are wronged through crime. The prevalence of this sentimentalism is one of the stimulating causes of crime. There is need of the re-echoing of the words of God to his people over the displays of his justice, "Uncover not your heads, neither rend your clothes." [In mourning over the evil doers] "but let the whole house of Israel bewail the burning which the Lord hath kindled." Let the crime be mourned over but not the criminal—as a criminal.

Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die. (v. 9.)—That sounds very much like a total abstinence injunction, so far as the priests were concerned. There is no suggestion in it about moderate drinking, about using the good things of God temperately, and all that sentimental bosh of preachers and teachers who love liquor too well to give it up for their own sakes or for other people's sake! Now, this injunction, just as it stands may not seem to apply directly to common laymen; but it does make a clean sweep in the priestly ranks. Those men who claim to be priests, who have "taken orders," who want to be counted as in the sacerdotal line who even think a good deal of the vestments, and the position, and the surroundings of those who minister at the altar—if one of them takes either wine or strong drink, because he likes it, or because the doctor counsels it, before he goes to the sanctuary, he clearly disobeys God and defies him, and comes under the threat of death for his crime. Some of the institutions for the priesthood were of temporary duration; but of this prohibition of wine it was said, "It shall be a statute forever throughout your generations." So far for the priestly order. As for other people—if the priests are not to be trusted with just a glass of native wine before they go to church, who can say that he is to be trusted to take it with entire safety? If the priests ought to let wine alone, who can dabble with it harmlessly!

That ye may put difference between holy and unholy, and between unclean and clean and that ye may teach the children of Israel (vs 10, 11.) It is one of the attractions of a glass of wine to those who like it, that it gives a different color to everything the drinker looks at, just as soon as it has any effect at all. If there is no effect from wine drinking, there would be no temptation to drink wine. But as soon as the wine takes hold of the brain, the brain takes hold with a new grip of everything it thinks of. Memory is keener, anticipation is brighter, and the present is a great deal livelier. Everybody in sight or in thought looks brighter too. This isn't so bad a world as it seemed an hour ago! "When wine is in wit is out." What does a man under the influence of liquor know of sharp distinctions in morals, or in social life, or in logic? The inspired teacher was never more clearly inspired than when that teacher wrote, "It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink; lest the drink and forget the law, and pervert the judgement of any of the afflicted." And it was God himself who insisted that priests should let wine and strong drink alone, lest they should fail to know the difference between holy and unholy, clean and unclean, and lest they should be unable to teach the truth aright. If you want to know what is right, and do what is right, and to be able to teach others to know and do right, just let wine and strong drink alone—before you go to church and after you come home from church. What is good enough for a king, and safe enough for a priest, can wisely be your choice wherever you are—*H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.*

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N. Y. Tribune.
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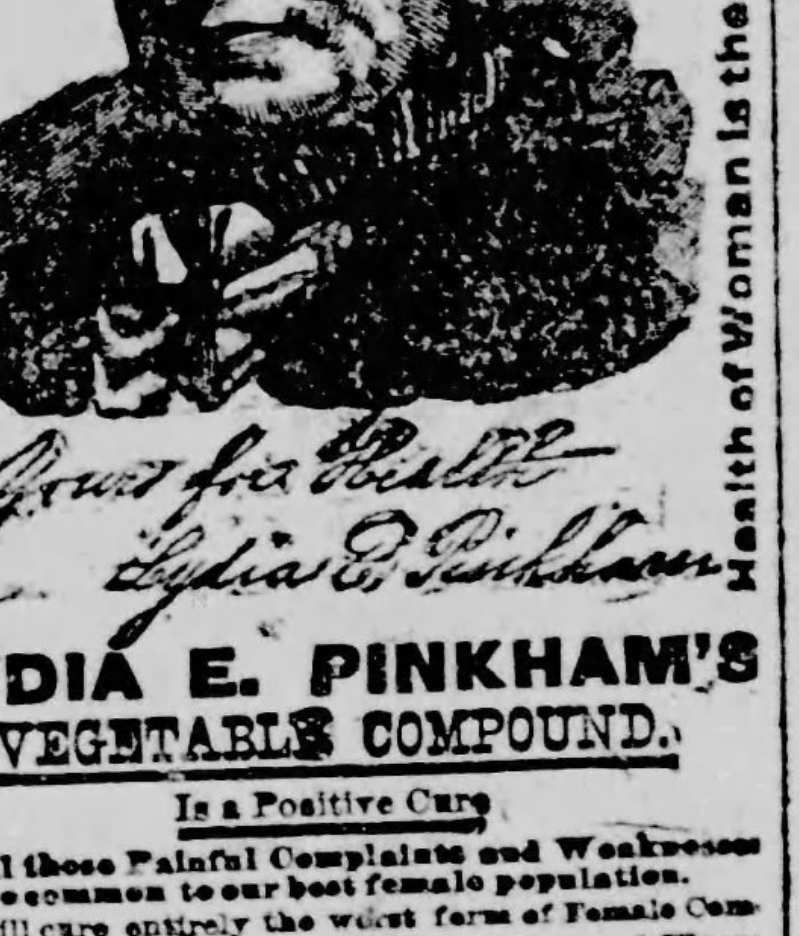
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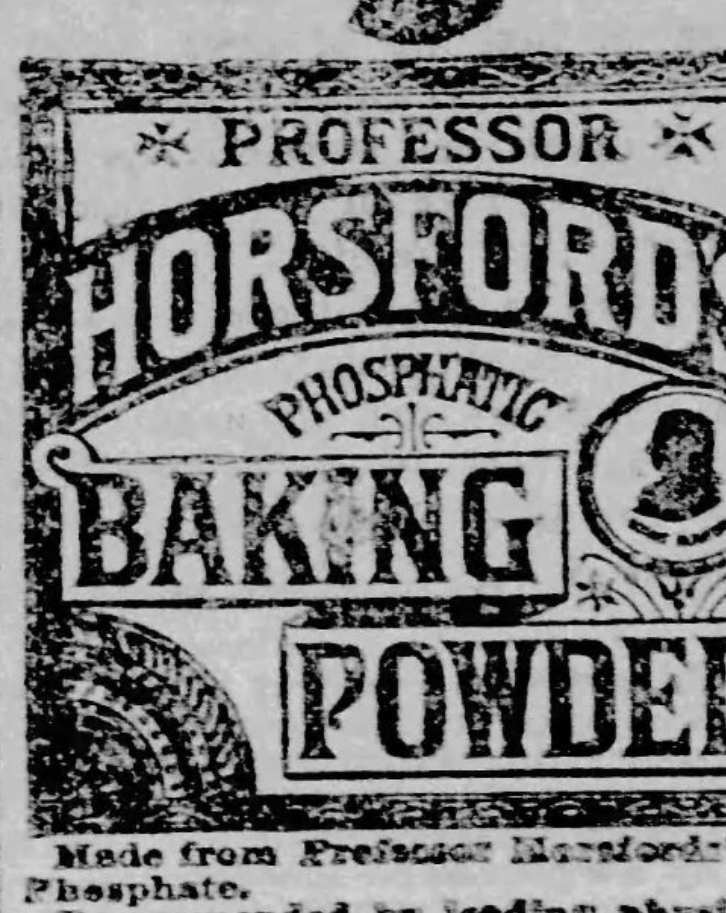

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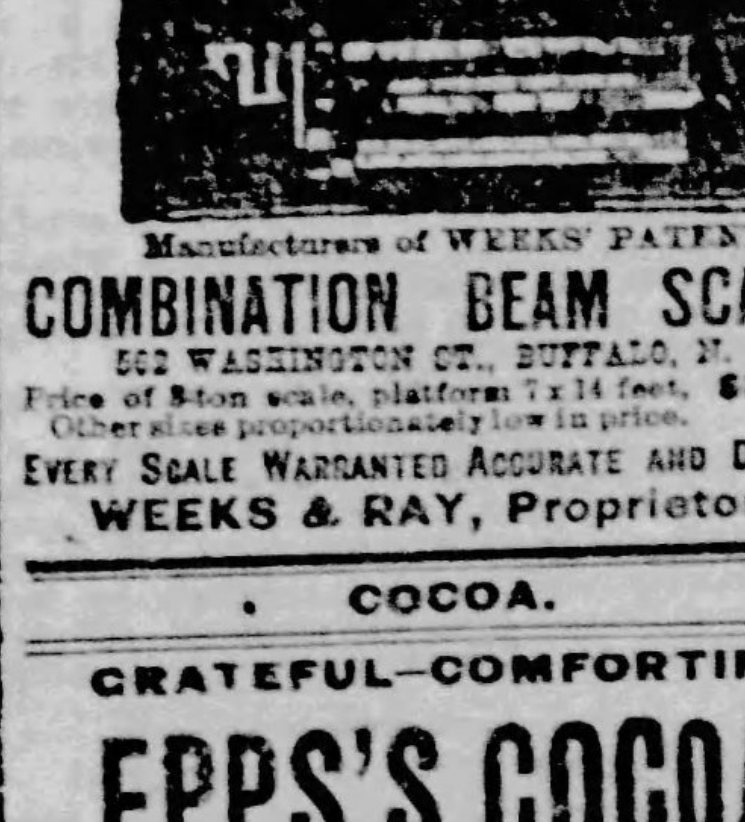

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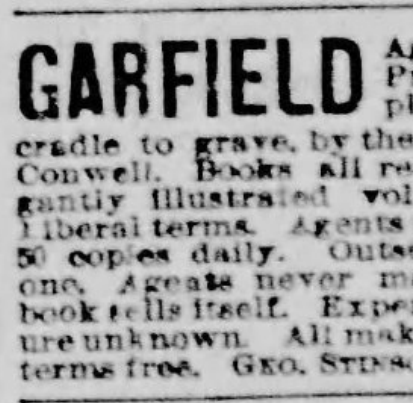

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The Drawing
FINALLY SETTLED AND FIXED.
Thursday, Nov. 10, 1881,
IS THE DAY DETERMINED UPON.
THE drawing of this scheme has been finally settled upon, and will CERTAINLY take place on Thursday, the 10th of November, 1881, by assent of the Commissioners, and this will enable me to sell all of the remaining tickets.
All persons, therefore, intending to invest in this scheme, may rest assured that there will be no further delays or postponements.
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One Residence on Green Street	$15,000
One Residence on Green Street	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One Hundred Cash Prizes, each $50	5,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $20	10,000
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One Fine Piano	[illegible]
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Remittances may be made by Bank Check, Express, Postal Money Order or Registered Mail. Responsible agents wanted at all points. For circulars giving full information and for tickets, address
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37th
Popular Monthly Drawing of the
COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.
In the City of Louisville, on
MONDAY, October 31, 1881.
These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.
The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decisions:
1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.
2d—Its drawings are fair.
The Company has now on hand a large Reserve Fund. Read the list of prizes for the
OCTOBER DRAWING.
1 Prize ... $30,000 | 100 Prizes, $100 each, $10,000
1 Prize ... 10,000 | 200 Prizes, 50 each, 10,000
1 Prize ... 5,000 | 600 Prizes, 20 each, 12,000
1000 Prizes, 10 each, 10,000
[illegible] Prizes, $1,000 each, [illegible]
[illegible] Prizes, 500 each, [illegible]
9 Prizes, $300 each, Approximation Prizes ... [illegible]
9 Prizes, 200 each, " " ... 1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each, " " ... 900
1,960 Prizes ... $112,400
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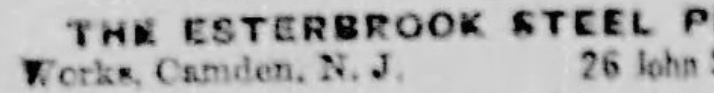

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If you are suffering with Nervous Debility or any disease or symptom, wearing on body or mind, causing you to feel gloomy, despondent, nervous, timid, forgetful or unfit for business, no matter what may have been the original cause of your disease or symptoms, or to whom you have applied for help without getting relief, you can be cured of all your disagreeable symptoms, and fully restored to perfect physical health in the shortest possible time. Having during the past twenty-five years made the study and treatment of diseases of the Mind and Nervous System a specialty, and having cured such a large number of cases, many of whom (after expending hundreds of dollars) had been given up as incurable, we now offer our services and treatment to the afflicted at prices within their reach. Consultation either personally or by letter free and confidential. Patients at a distance by giving a statement of their case, or by answering questions (which will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp to prepay postage) can be treated as well by letter as at office. We prepare and furnish to patients our own medicines. Address
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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pub'rs
D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

☞ Entered at the Postoffice at Toledo as Second-Class Matter.

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Circulation this Week, 86,000

BAYARD murmurs sadly:

Since I so soon was done for,
I wonder what I was begun for?

WASHINGTON will be a dull place until Friday, as nearly all the principal men will be absent at Yortown.

IF BOOKWALTER only had the wings of a dove he would fly away to where election returns are never heard of.

THE Grecian army is to be reduced to 20,000, which would seem to be as large as could be supported comfortably by so poor a people.

IT is the plan of the Panama Canal Company to attack the whole line of 45 miles simultaneously and force work through as rapidly as possible.

THE Czar always dines in full uniform. That was also quite a custom in this country a few years ago, especially along the Rappahannock and the Mississippi.

EVERY reader of the BLADE should have the "Nasby Pamphlets." We mail them postpaid, three different titles, for 30 cents. See announcement on next page.

THE PHYSICIANS of the country are showing much better sense than was expected. They are not doing half the fighting over GARFIELD's case that was expected.

THE discovery that Capt. HOWGATE was a vigorous shrieker last Fall for "Hancock and Reform" seems somehow to tune the Democratic accusations against him to a minor key.

MR. THOMAS O'CONNOR has arrived in New York to begin the collection of £20,000 which the Land League expects the United States to give towards continuing the agitation in Ireland.

THE negro philosopher of the Little Rock *Gazette* says:

> I'se feerder of a gossipin oman den I is ob a hornet. Yer ken pull out de hornet's sting, but de knife-blade ob scandle is hard ter remove.

THE SOUTHERN cotton crop for the year ending September 1, 1881, reaches 6,580 239 bales. This is an increase of 882,000 bales over the crop of last year and 1,515,000 bales over that of the year before.

SEN. EDMUNDS has the faculty of "putting things rather strong" and when he spoke, in connection with the grab of the Presidency of the Senate, of the Democrats having caught the "prize in the lottery of assassination," none of them had enough hardihood to keep from wincing.

MR. PARNELL's recent opposition to the Land bill, which seemed to promise some relief of the miseries of Ireland and was, at least, the entering wedge for better things, will not be likely to add to the enthusiasm in this country or make it any easier to collect the money wanted. A year ago Mr. PARNELL commanded much sympathy and respect for his open straightforward course in laboring for land reform against all opposition. Then it appeared that he only approved of violence so far as it was necessary to compel the Government to act. Now it would seem that his object is to bring on a revolution in Ireland with the vain hope of securing its independence. The result of any attempt would be to plunge the unhappy people into greater miseries than they are now suffering.

SEN. DAVID DAVIS will make an excellent presiding officer—as good as can be found in the Senate. He is a man of magnificent natural abilities, which, were he more of a partizan, would make him a great party leader. But his mental methods are essentially judicial. Before entering the Senate he had been on the bench nearly the whole of his active life, and he had risen from one Court to another until he had arrived at the Supreme Court of the United States, where he made a reputation second to none on that exalted bench. It is evidently impossible for a man who has thus spent his whole life in carefully hearing and weighing both sides, to become a fierce partizan. But the position to which he has been elevated is one well calculated to display to advantage his peculiar talents, and we predict he will add much to his reputation by the ability with which he will preside over the Senate's deliberations.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE result of the election in Ohio was a surprise to all. To the Republicans it was a surprise in the very unexpected majority of 24,000 for the Governor and 26,000 for the State ticket, and equally so in the defeats incurred in many county elections. This latter experience was shared in with the Democrats. There were so many side issues and secondary movements in the State's politics this year, that it looked as though the political energies of the people would be frittered away on minor questions, and the Republican majority dissipated. No one could tell what sort of an underhand campaign the Democratic candidate for Governor was carrying on. It was no secret that Mr. BOOKWALTER was expected to contribute handsomely to the success of his party by the free use of his money. Besides this, the death of Mr. GARFIELD and the accession to the Presidency of a man who had been his enemy rather helped to take the heart out of his friends. The Temperance party, also, was an unknown quantity which the Republican leaders feared. Mr. FOSTER had managed to give some personal offense to its most prominent leaders; and not even the influence of moderate Temperance people like Mr. and Mrs. HAYES, nor the exposure of its candidate as a manufacturer of wine presses and cider-mills, succeeded in bringing them back to the party. But, after all, the State which elected Mr. BISHOP Governor in 1877 has re-elected FOSTER in 1881 by a large majority, and returned a Republican majority to the Legislature. Ohio has not followed her precedent of revolt in off-years, and the Republicans have secured the State under circumstances which hardly could have been more adverse.

THE scratcher seemed to have been abroad in the land, with a very active pencil. There was cutting and slashing everywhere. Democrats were elected to important offices in Counties that always went Republican, and *vice versa*. The aggregate Democratic vote in the State was nearly the usual strength, but there was a great falling off in the Republican showing that the bulk of the stay-at-homes, as usual, belonged to that party. In spite of all this however, the Republicans seem to have done quite as well as they do in the best of years. But despite all this FOSTER's majority will exceed 24 000; that of the remainder of the State ticket will be over 26,000 and the Legislature stands: House: Democrats, 35; Republicans, 70. Senate: Democrats, 10; Republicans, 23.

FULL and reliable returns from 72 Counties of the State of Iowa give Sherman a net majority of 31,536. Reports indicate a majority of 90 in the Legislature. The Senate will be more strongly Republican than in 1879, as there is a gain of one in Dubuque and one in Lee and possibly one in Keokuk. There have been fewer Republican losses on account of the prohibitory amendment than were expected.

THE most striking foreign event of the past week was the arrest of PARNELL, the great leader of the Irish Land League. He was put into Kilmanham jail by the order of FORSTER, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, upon the ground that he was throwing obstacles in the way of the carrying out of the new Land laws. The news was received with the most intense excitement and almost constant riots have followed in different parts of Ireland. The military force has been greatly increased, and the most severe methods taken to put down the mobs. Other League leaders have been arrested and it appears to be the determination of the British Government to crush out the whole movement by the most stringent proceedings.

GEN. HURLBUT, the United States Minister to Peru, has recently written a letter in answer to one from the Secretary of PIEROLA, the President, in which he declares the unconstitutionality of the proceedings of PIEROLA, and that the lawless and revolutionary manner in which he took possession of the Government did not challenge the confidence and respect of the world. Gen. HURLBUT's letter is very warmly approved. Meantime the Chilians are increasing their forces, and the Peruvians are threatening but are not strong enough for an attack.

THE new Chief of Police of St. Petersburg, General KAHLOW, has issued very significant orders for the regulation of affairs, which shows the continued determination of the Government to allow no revolutionary proceedings that vigilance can prevent. This really places the Capital under martial law. Every arrangement has been made for the interview between the Czar and the Emperor of Austria but the secret of the exact time it is to take place has thus far been inviolably preserved.

A TERRIBLE gale swept over Great Britain and Ireland last Friday and Saturday, causing great destruction of life and property.

IT is hardly possible that the President can seriously think of appointing ex-Sen. CONKLING to the Cabinet. Such a thing would be a fatuity that Mr. ARTHUR would not be guilty of, nor Sen. CONKLING permit. With all of the latter's desire for prominence and the exercise of power he does not want to purchase these with political suicide. With what grace could he, defeated everywhere in his own party, accede to a place which is invariably bestowed upon the most favored leaders of the party? Every defeat which he has encountered has been an unmistakable expression of the will of Republicans that he is not wanted as a leader, and it will be a deliberate defiance of that expression to give him any place whatever.

FRANCE is terribly excited over recent disclosures of the condition of the French troops in Africa. It is said that when they landed there, they found themselves without blankets, water, bread, wine or medicine. Typhoid fever and dysentery worked fearful havoc among them, and the convalescents were not allowed by the War Officer to be sent home lest the people find out the truth.

The late destructive fire in New York could probably have been checked much sooner had there been a sufficient supply of water. There is not enough at any time but there was some delay at a critical moment in procuring the turning on of a full head at the reservoir. Lack of water is one thing Toledo does not have to complain of. There is always enough for any purposes.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

A general impression prevails even among the best informed people that in the event of the death, removal, resignation or inability of Pres. ARTHUR, Sen. DAVIS would succeed to the Presidential office, and serve out the unexpired term for which Pres. GARFIELD was elected, as President in fact. It seems to us that those who take this view base it upon the Constitutional provisions, and overlook the law which has been made to supplement those provisions. The 6th clause of Section 1, of Article II. of the Constitution reads:

> 6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The law made in pursuance of this constitutional provision reads thus:

> SEC. 146. In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or, if there is none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President is elected.
>
> SEC. 147. Whenever the offices of President and Vice President both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State.
>
> SEC. 148. The notification shall specify that Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, as follows:
>
> First—If there shall be a space of two months yet to ensue between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, such notification shall specify that the Electors shall be appointed or chosen within 34 days preceding such first Wednesday in December.
>
> Second—If there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and such first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, the notification shall specify that the Electors shall be appointed or chosen within 34 days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing. But if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will expire on the third day of March next ensuing, the notification shall not specify that Electors are to be appointed or chosen.

This would make it evident that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate or the Speaker of the House is only to *act* as President until such time as a new President can be elected, unless, indeed, a new President and Vice President will take office on the next 4th of March after the vacancy happens, when he will continue to discharge the functions of President until the 4th of March. That is, the term for which Gen. GARFIELD and Mr. ARTHUR were elected expires on the 4th of March, 1885. Should Pres. ARTHUR die to-day or to-morrow, Sec. BLAINE would issue a notification for an election to take place the last part next October or the first part of November, 1882, and the President *pro tem.* would act as President of the United States until the 4th of March, 1883. He would have so long a term because it is now less than two months until the first Wednesday in December, and consequently, no election could be ordered this year. Upon any vacancy happening between now and the first of next October he would take office in a similar manner and act until March 4, 1883, but if he acceded to office after the first part of October, 1882, he would act until March 4, 1884, and so on, his longest term being in any event about 18 months.

The next question that arises is whether the President and Vice President elected at such special election would simply fill out the unexpired term, or begin a new one. Undoubtedly it would be the latter, for Sec. 1, Article II, of the Constitution says;

> The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States. He shall hold his office during the term of four years.

And Sec. 152 of the Revised Statutes reads:

> The term of four years for which a President and Vice President shall be elected, shall in all cases commence on the 4th day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors have been given.

IOWA PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Iowa survivors of Rebel prisons met at Des Moines recently, and formed an association, the object of which is to secure pensions for all such. A letter from Capt. JOHN J. STUCKLEY, the Corresponding Secretary of the Association, says:

> Our Association is not local in its character, as its name would indicate, and we invite the co operation of every comrade who enjoyed (?) the hospitalities (?) of a Rebel hell or camp of detention, that he may become enrolled and thereby add his influence, if possible, to the work. The press of Iowa have kindly given publicity to the organization, and are lending all the assistance possible, and, judging from the number of cards and letters being received daily, we will have an enrollment of 500 or over by our meeting next year. We ought to have over 1,000 in less than one year, and can have it, with proper notices by the press. We want the names of all—no difference where living, or State in which entitled.
>
> We feel, at least, that our demand is a just one, and believe, with proper agitation of the matter, Congress will be convinced of the complete and unequivocal justice of our demands, and place us on the rolls.
>
> J. E. Wilkins, of this City, is President of the Association. Mr. W. was Captain of Company I, 112th Illinois Volunteers, and was in Libby eight months.
>
> Henry C. Cox, of Dexter, Dallas County, Ia., is Recording Secretary. Mr. Cox is the talented editor of the *Herald* of that live Town.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting:

> WHEREAS, In view of the fact that a large number of claims for pensions have been filed with the Pension Department for disabilities which are the sequence of confinement and exposure in Rebel prison; and,
>
> WHEREAS, It will be impossible to establish many of the claims remaining unadjusted, and believing that all prisoners of war, incarcerated in Rebel prisons, should receive pensions; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That the Hon. John A. Kasson, Representative in Congress from this Congressional District, as well as all other Congressmen and Senators from Iowa, be and are hereby requested to use their influence in the adoption of such legislation by the National Congress as will place all surviving prisoners of war upon the pension rolls.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

This elegant book advertised on our fifth page, is selling very fast; and like the "Struggles of Nasby" will soon be exhausted. The regular retail price of this book is $3.00, but we are mailing it post-paid for $1.25. Our readers should each secure a copy before it is gone.

THEY have inaugurated a new mode of warfare in Ireland. The cattle of a Boycotted farmer were fed with potatoes stuck full of fine needles, and in another case 100 papers of needles were sprinkled in the hay. A league has been organized to prevent all hunting for pleasure upon the estates.

THE DAVID DAVIS PARTY.

The rise and progress of the David Davis party is one of the surprising episodes in our political history. It does not appear to have had any regular birth and growth, as other parties, for the first knowledge the public had of it was when it appeared in the Cincinnati Convention and demanded to be made the head and front of the headless and apparently dying Democratic party. It failed in this demand, because that putrifying organization selected another and still more incongruous head, and the David Davis party, refusing any less conspicuous position on the unpleasing carcass, set up in business for itself, and it must be confessed has done exceedingly well, considering the amount of capital invested, and the extent of country covered.

Since its establishment as an independent party it has seen remarkable vicissitudes in its competitors. It has seen the grand old Republican party fall from the zenith of magnificent power almost to the lowermost depths of defeat. It has seen the loathsome old carcass of Democracy take on new life and vigor, and without sloughing any of its gangrenous flesh, rise almost to the topmost hights of success, and then fall again into the ditch of public contempt. It has seen the Greenback party rise like a fever vapor on a frosty morning and overcome the people like malaria, and then disappear under the effects of a tonic treatment.

All this time the David Davis party jogged quietly along, attending steadily to its own business. It did not buy up Electoral colleges in the South, or send cipher dispatches to Oregon. It did not bull-doze or cheat; the flimsy tissue ballot did not appear in its stationery supplies; it never went out at midnight with the trusty shotgun to canvass the doubtful Districts. Yet all the time it has been in office and high offices at that, and to-day the entire party sits in the second place in the entire Government. It is even possible that a contingency may arise which will make the whole party President of the United States.

There are many unique and desirable features about the party. It is always thoroly united. Its action is never disturbed by faction fights, and the strifes of jarring leaders. It has no stay-at-home, sullen, or indifferent members; it can bring its whole weight to bear upon anything that it undertakes, and that weight is immense. When it starts out for a torchlight procession there is no necessity of drumming the boys out of saloons, and persuading them to keep in line. It is all there at the start and stays to the end. Nor do its Conventions exhibit the unpleasant features common to too many of such gatherings. No one attending a David Davis Convention sees delegates boiling over with beer and enthusiasm, climb up on the stage, and "chug" an obnoxious Chairman in the ear, by way of appeal from his rulings. There is never any necessity of an extra police force at a David Davis Convention.

But after all we can not see where any moral can be deduced from the extraordinary career of this party. It does not teach anything special, as most of our political biographies do. It only shows that in politics as in the fascinating but uncertain game of poker, good luck frequently beats skill clear out of sight.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The way in which Mr. PARNELL's arrest is looked upon by the leaders of the Land League in this country is best expressed by the cablegram of President COLLINS' to the Executive in Dublin:

> BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.
> Sexton, Land League, Dublin:
>
> Parnell's arrest is Gladstone's blunder. Parnell in prison must be the strongest force if the League continue its policy. Stand firm and keep cool. The British game has always been to crush agitation in Ireland by provoking civil war. Defeat it. Keep on the old line. Be patient, as you have been bold. The American League will redouble its work, and stand by you to the end.

No doubt this is the way of all others to take in the present case, but whether the League will have the moral force to keep the inflammable Irish, aroused to a tempest of indignation by this arrest of their leader, in check remains to be seen. They hold that PARNELL has committed no act that could justify this depriving him of liberty, not recognizing his opposition to the Land bill as coming under the head of revolutionary agitation.

It is true that this act will prove the strength of the hold the purposes of the League have upon the people. The passion of the hour would impel to violence, but if this can be restrained by reason, then apprehension as to the final result of all this agitation may be exchanged by the friends of Ireland, for hope of what may be accomplished in the future.

It is possible, however, that Mr. PARNELL made a great mistake in his opposition to the Land bill. It was as far reaching and decisive in its provisions as could possibly have passed through Parliament, and was a long step ahead in securing the rights of the tenantry. It gave every Irish tenant 15 years' absolute and undisturbed possession of a fair rent with the right of property in the lease, and in all expenditures upon the land, and with the right of purchase of the land, the Government advancing him three fourths of the money. This was voted for by all the Irish representatives except Mr. PARNELL and an immediate following of 14. Had it been accepted by them, there is no question but that the majority of the people would have been satisfied, and Ireland would have soon been more prosperous than she has been for centuries. It was the entering wedge of a reform that time would have extended to the full limit needed. By his opposition Mr. PARNELL has lost a large share of the sympathy which the world had felt in his labors, supposed to be directed to a reformation of abuses and not a political separation from Great Britian. By making this the aim of the Land League he has also divided the Irish people in two opposing parties, thus rendering the cause weaker at home as well as abroad.

Mr. GLADSTONE forced the bill through as the best thing that could be done for Ireland. The Scotch and English tenantry are clamoring for the same reform, and, doubtless, he will not hesitate to countenance such measures in the Parliament as will give them the needed relief. Meanwhile he has caused Mr. PARNELL's arrest believing him to be in the way of a peaceable solution of the Irish troubles. Those interested will look anxiously to the steps that will be taken in the matter as upon it hinges the question of quiet in Ireland, or a revolution which will require a strong military force to crush down, leaving the country in a worse condition than ever.

THE YORKTOWN CELEBRATION.

The celebration at Yorktown of the surrender of CORNWALLIS to the American forces 100 years ago, has brought the events of that time vividly before the Nation, and invested the sleepy little Virginian village with a wonderful interest. It is on a peninsula that lies between the York and James Rivers, but rests upon the shore of the former. In the days of the Revolution it was a smart little place, though it had grown but little for a half century. The siege did very little damage, only two or three houses being destroyed, but after the war was over it grew but little. Now it is little more than a hamlet, being off from any line of railroad and containing all told less than 300 inhabitants. In fact the only thing that makes it live at all in the thought of people is its historic associations, for here occurred the event which had more to do with the real birth of the Nation than any other.

It is interesting to recall briefly some of the incidents that led up to this triumph of the American army over the most brilliant commander that Great Britain had sent to these shores. His defeat was so unexpected to the home Government as to come to it much in the nature of a shock, for his previous successes had led to the belief that there was no force in the Colonies that could for any length of time withstand his military skill and daring.

It will be remembered that all the earlier efforts of the British commanders were directed to conquering the Northern and Eastern colonies which were considered the stronghold of the rebellion, and when New York and Philadelphia were occupied, the first in 1776, the second in 1777, they supposed that this work was more than half way to its completion. Sir HENRY CLINTON, the Commander-in-Chief with headquarters at New York expected by co operation with the forces of BURGOYNE to get possession of the Hudson through its whole length, and thus render all organized co operation between the New England colonies and the remainder of the American colonies impossible. How this expectation was defeated by the capture of BURGOYNE at Saratoga by GATES and ARNOLD history tells, an event which aroused such indignation in England as to irretrievably disgrace the British General.

This disappointment prevented CLINTON from carrying out his further plans, and by 1779 it was found that the rebels were stronger than ever, and some other step must be taken if their final success was to be made impossible. British attention was then turned to the South. Savannah was conquered, then Charleston and in the few months following the assumption of the command by Lord CORNWALLIS in May, 1780, all principal points were occupied in South Carolina.

The only checks the British army received were at Cowpens and King's Mountain, but these were only temporary. The defeat of GREEN at Guilford Court House, North Carolina, in March, 1781, while it seemed to put an end to the hopes of the Colonies in the South, really led to the event at Yorktown and the final establishment of independence. Lord CORNWALLIS was compelled to retire to Wilmington to recruit his exhausted troops, and it was there that he conceived his further plan of operations.

While it seemed to the home Government and to the Americans that his continued success was almost certain and that he was master of the situation, he, himself, saw that what he had won was practically nothing unless he could gain Virginia, and to that end he turned his whole attention. Subsequent events proved this to be a most unfortunate decision for him and the success of the British arms, and a fortunate one for the Americans and their cause. He was afterwards most bitterly reproached by CLINTON, who claimed that CORNWALLIS acted independently of his instructions, and thus perilled the royal interests in the South.

In May, 1781, CORNWALLIS moved up into Virginia and began operations. CLINTON had already dispatched two expeditions to ravage the coast. Against all these forces WASHINGTON sent LAFAYETTE with but 1,200 men, but he could do little until after his reinforcement by WAYNE. He then managed to join STEUBEN, who was guarding stores, which CORNWALLIS was threatening. The latter retired to Richmond and finally to Williamsburg. Here he received orders from CLINTON to send the latter 300 men, and with the remainder of his force establish a defensive post on the coast as a base for future operations. Marching to Portsmouth to embark these troops a counter order came to retain them and to fortify old Point Comfort in Hampton Roads as the naval station. CORNWALLIS found this place indefensible and moved on to Yorktown to fix the post there.

Such briefly were the events that led to the cooping up of this brilliant General in the place which was destined to be the scene of his surrender to American bravery. It was an unexpected ending to a march of over 1,500 miles, during which he had swept all before him, a determination to a series of successes which had overwhelmed the Americans with despair. For at this time the army of WASHINGTON was only half fed and half clothed, and there seemed hardly a ray of hope for the future. A plan was formed, however, to make an attempt to capture New York City, that appearing within the bounds of possibility providing the French fleet from the West Indias arrived and co operated. Word was sent to the commander, DE GRASSE, and while waiting to learn of his movements, the second plan which was carried out of closing in upon CORNWALLIS at Yorktown was matured in WASHINGTON's mind, and LA FAYETTE informed of the possible change of operations. Word was received the middle of August from DE GRASSE that he would only come as far North as the Chesapeake, and WASHINGTON immediately prepared to meet him there. A feint was made upon New York City to deceive CLINTON, the troops were put in motion, and before the British General had the slightest idea of the intentions of the Americans, the army was well on its way to Virginia. On the 14th of September WASHINGTON joined his forces with LA FAYETTE's at Williamsburg which had been reinforced by 3,000 troops brought up by DE GRASSE, and moved on to victory.

CORNWALLIS meanwhile had intrenched himself behind two lines of works, one immediately around the Town, and the other nearly half a mile beyond on the Williamsburg road at a place called Pigeon Quarter. WASHINGTON began the siege on the 28th of September. On the 30th to his surprise and satisfaction, CORNWALLIS evacuated the outer line of defenses and retired into the Town. The former were immediately occupied by the American troops, which placed them in a favorable position to carry on the seige. There were about 16,000 besiegers against 7,600 besieged and there was no hope of reinforcements for CORNWALLIS, although the latter claimed that his abandonment of the outer line of works was in consequence of advices from CLINTON, conveying the information that a fleet would soon sail to his relief, and he thought by this withdrawal he would be better able to hold out until its arrival.

From this time on the siege was vigorously prosecuted and much brave fighting was done upon both sides, until the action which virtually ended the whole affair. This was the taking of the two forts near the river, held by the British and which was the key to the whole position. History tells at length of the skill with which the assault was made and carried through resulting in complete victory. The work was short after this, and though CORNWALLIS made an attempt to escape when he was convinced of the hopelessness of further defense, a storm defeated his object and he was obliged to surrender.

At two o'clock on the 19th of October the closing scene took place. The British army marched out as prisoners of war, grounded their arms and marched back again. They were obliged to case their colors, as the Americans had been compelled to do at the surrender of Charleston the year before.

This in effect ended the war. Words are inadequate to describe the joy of the people at the great event which gave them independence, and compelled the recognition of the colonies as a sovereign nation. The years that have passed since then numbered into a century have softened all bitterness of feeling upon the part of Great Britain, and its legation has joined in the celebration of the centennial of the great event. And those from the Nations whose sons fought so manfully by the side of the Continentals have been given a warm welcome to the shores of a country which stands second in power to no other in the world, and the foundations of whose prosperity they helped to lay.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT.

The wretched little vermin whose venomous sting robbed the Nation of its most highly-prized life, is now on trial for that offense. Having the form, semblance, and the usual physical characteristics of a man our civilization demands that he shall not be extinguished without the customary legal forms, and guards thrown around the life of the meanest citizen.

The very worthlessness of the culprit and the magnitude of his crime make it the more incumbent upon us that everything in his case be done decently and in order, and naught omitted which is due any man arraigned before the bar of justice. There is no merit in giving a calm unprejudiced trial to a man whose guilt is doubtful, and whose previous good character pleads strongly for him, because that is the prompting of every honest man's heart. It is like loving our friends or hating our enemies. The test of our devotion to law comes when, as in this instance, we are called upon to mete out calm, dispassionate justice to one whose life and deeds are such as to hold him up to the deepest execrations of all men, and for whose total depravity not one word can be said in extenuation or mitigation.

But, while strictly observing all these legal forms and guards, it will not do to strain any of them for the purpose of enabling the prisoner to evade the requirements of justice. The temper of the people is such that it will not be safe to even seem to do so. They are making all the effort possible to restrain their feelings to the point of giving the culprit the benefit of the regular course of law, and they must not be asked to go a single step farther, and consider any quibbles or legal hair splitting in his behalf.

This is what will make very dangerous any strong pressing of the plea that the President's death did not result from the assassin's bullet, but from the medical malpractice subsequent to the wounding. Such a plea can have no reasonable basis at the outset, because, despite all the adverse criticisms of surgeons upon the minor details of the treatment of the case, all agree emphatically that no treatment could have saved the patient, and the wound was necessarily fatal from the very moment of its infliction. Even were there not such unanimity among the profession upon this vital point—even were it conceded that a different treatment might have changed the result, it would avail the defense nothing. GUITEAU fired at the President to kill him; he deliberately aimed at a part of the body where a wound is almost certainly fatal; he inflicted a wound that under the most favorable prognosis did not allow more than one chance in a thousand for recovery, and no incapacity on the part of the attendant physicians could operate to relieve the murderer of a particle of the onus of the crime. The law would not admit such mitigation; public sentiment will be very impatient of such a plea in mitigation.

The plea of insanity will be received more calmly, but it cannot operate to even endanger the rights of the gallows.

What the people demand, and what they will have, is that the offensive vermin be destroyed with as little parade and publicity as possible. He has already occupied too much time and attention. No delays, no postponements, no new trials will or should be permitted, because there can be no new evidence or additional facts procured, of any legal value whatever. There is a redundancy of these now. The trial should be concluded this week, and the day of execution fixed at the shortest date that the law allows. Then let the people be allowed to forget all about him, until it reads some evening this dispatch from Washington:

> C. J. Guiteau was hanged at 12:30 to-day, in the enclosure surrounding the jail. No one but the proper officers, the prisoner's counsel, and the witnesses required by law were present. He made no remarks, the arrangements were perfect, and he died instantly, without a struggle. The body was sent to the pickling vat of a prominent hospital, but every care was taken to prevent the consignees from identifying it as that of the President's assassin.

THE Mexican Fourth of July comes on the 16th of September, and is celebrated in a way to throw our Independence Festivities completely in the shade.

DEATH OF DR. HOLLAND.

Everybody will be sorry to learn of the death of Dr. HOLLAND, whose genial pleasant writings under the *nom de plume* of "Timothy Titcomb" have made him so well known. He was stricken down when it seemed as if there were yet long years of usefulness before him, when he had grown rich in culture and experience and could have done much for the pleasure of the reading world.

His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring when he was in the midst of his labors as editor of Scribner's Monthly or what has now become the Century Magazine. He retired on Tuesday night in his usual health so far as is known, awaked in the morning, exchanged a few words with his wife, then lay back and in a few moments was dead. The heart had refused longer to do its work.

Dr. JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND was born in Belchertown, Mass., July 24, 1819, and was consequently at his death 62 years old. He studied medicine and began its practice, but literature turned an inviting face towards him and he gave up his profession and followed her. In 1847 he became the editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, which he made well known for its literary merits. In 1870 he assumed the charge of Scribner's Monthly, which position he has filled ever since.

Besides his journalistic and magazine labors, he has done much work in other directions. His "Timothy Titcomb" books were very popular, also the poem of "Bittersweet." He wrote a history of Massachusetts which is recognized as a valuable contribution to American local history.

Without being a great man, Dr. HOLLAND was one whose loss will be severely felt in literary circles and among the people to whom he has endeared himself by his writings.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

Such a canvass as is now going on in Pennsylvania is entirely unparallelled in all the history of the State. As in this State, both sides are prosecuting a vigorous still, hunt which has a vast amount of interest for those engaged in it, but unfortunately the vivid interest is not general, and a large portion of both parties remain provokingly indifferent. The absence of leading issues is perhaps even more marked than it was in this State, because the Temperance question does not play any conspicuous part in the campaign. There is a disposition on the part of very many to regard the whole campaign, as simply a struggle between two sets of men for the offices, in which there is no special principle or even party prestige involved.

The Democrats seem to be in a much worse shape than the Republicans, because the quarrel between the Wallace and the Randall-Tilden factions is bitterer than that between the Cameron and anti-Cameron factions in the Republican party. Everybody seems to have some grudge to pay off, as is always the case in an "off year," and will pay it off by damaging his own party.

A Democrat was elected Mayor in Philadelphia, as a Reformer, who, strangely enough for a Democrat, seems to think his reform pledges should be kept, and he has demoralized the whole party by refusing to dismiss all the Republicans from the force, and appoint Democratic strikers in their places. Not content with this, he added insult to injury by appointing four negros to the police force. Of course all the "gentlemin who hev infloocence in their Warrds," despair of the Democratic party, when such a trar-r-aitor is not immediately conducted to the guillotine.

The principal office to be voted for this Fall is the State Treasurer. The Democrats and Republicans have each a candidate of no special prominence, and a third man is running Independent, with some chance of an election. So it will be seen that Pennsylvania politics is a high mix generally.

THE HERESY CASE.

Dr. THOMAS has been pronounced guilty of heresy, and, therefore, unworthy to longer remain in the Methodist Church. He has appealed from this decision to a higher tribunal, so that the case is not yet finally decided. He has made an earnest address to the Council of Fifteen, in which he states his grounds of faith, and declares his earnest devotion to the Methodist Church and its doctrines as he understands them. The Chicago *Tribune* says of the address that it has relieved the case of all pettiness. "In the face of that address, sternly logical, and yet humble, almost pathetic, in its expressions of devotion to the Church, and no man will venture to doubt its author's sincere, earnest desire to perpetuate his relations with it—not on personal grounds, but on the ground of devotion to the Church, and the cause which it represents."

There is no question but that the expulsion of Dr. THOMAS commits the Church to a belief in a literal interpretation of things which have long since been felt, if not openly recognized as doubtful. In fact, he does not seem to be greatly out of accord with the fundamental doctrines of the Church, except in regard to the theory of eternal punishment. If the Methodist brethren absolutely believe in a literal hell and everlasting damnation, then it is necessary that Dr. THOMAS should go.

It is a great pity that such a man, an earnest, faithful minister, one who is working for the best good of his fellow creatures should have his usefulness impaired, his energies crippled, and his future shadowed in his own estimation through this prosecution by the Church in which he has so long labored, and for which he appears to have so strong an attachment.

"NASBY STRUGGLES" EXHAUSTED.

The cloth edition of that very fine $3.00 subscription book which we have been mailing during the past few months at $1.25, is all gone. We have some 20 or 30 copies of a $4.00 sheep edition of the same, which we will supply as long as they last, post-paid by mail for $1.50—a very cheap book. Order within two weeks if you wish to secure a copy.

IT is reported that a new conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of Russia has been discovered. It is well to feel as he does that he is prepared for death when it comes. That is a declaration that he is said to often make.

THINGS do not seems to be in a very good condition in Paris. There are many political questions to be considered, and the dissatisfaction with JULES FERRY's Ministry rendered their solution very difficult. He has resigned the portfolio, being compelled to do so by force of circumstances.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The heavy rains of late throughout the Northwest cause a feeling of uneasiness in regard to the wheat crop, and it is thought a great deal of grain will be ruined.——The President and his Cabinet, with the exception of Windom and McVeagh, left Washington Monday for Yorktown, to participate in the ceremonies there.——Cabinet rumors continue, but the President keeps his lips closed on the subject. It is expected that when the Senate opens Friday the mystery will be cleared up.——Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, died Sunday, of consumption, aged 38.——The De Lesseps Canal at Panama bids fair to be a far more costly affair than was anticipated. Some of the preliminary excavations which it was figured could be made for three cents per cubic yard have cost $1.25 per yard.——Ex-Sen. Conkling is ill at his home in Utica, and it is feared he will have a long siege of fever.——The Washington papers say Frank Hatton, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, is to be appointed First Assistant Postmaster General.——The Superior Court at Providence, R. I., has decided to permit the sale of the property of the Sprague Manufacturing Company, reserving $1,500,000 to await the issue of the suit of the Quidneck Company.——Gen. John C. Fremont has resigned as Governor of Arizona. It is thought that Gen. N. P. Banks will be his successor.——The trustees in charge of the Garfield fund closed the subscription lists Saturday. The fund now amounts to $357,831.——The American Board of Foreign Missions meets this week in St. Louis. Many of the delegates from the East spent Sunday in Chicago, and several of them occupied the pulpits of the City.——The London *Times* draws the inference from the deep and widespread sorrow for Garfield that it will revive the spirit of loyalty to the person of the sovereign among the peoples of the old world. It thinks it remarkable that the lesson should come from a Republic where the sentiment was not believed to exist.——Six inches of snow fell in Quebec Monday night.——Mrs. Garfield has rented a house in Cleveland and will make her home in that City this Winter.——The arrest of Parnell is generally approved in Berlin.——Prof. King, accompanied by a representative of the Signal Service, made a balloon ascension from Chicago last Thursday, with the intention of remaining up as long as possible. The balloon has several times been seen, but its whereabouts was not known Tuesday evening.——A resolution has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature providing for submitting a constitutional amendment looking to a change in the mode of appointing civil officers of the Government, and securing such officials against removal except for cause.——Drs. Lunn and Andrews, of Chicago, whom Guiteau wished subpœnaed in his case, say they have expressed no opinion that would justify Guiteau in summoning them to Washington. The prisoner expected to prove by their testimony that President Garfield was killed by malpractice.——A young lady of Kansas City was killed by eating the rat poison known as "Rough on Rats."——Several mills at Muskegon have started up, but they are short of hands, and cannot run full time. The strikers hold out for 10 hours' work.——The Republican plurality in Iowa is over 50,000, and in Ohio about 25,000. The Legislatures of both States are overwhelmingly Republican—more than two to one.——J. G. Holland, the poet, died suddenly Wednesday, of heart disease.——The $5,000 trot between "St. Julien" and "Trinket" was won by the former, in 2:14½, 2:17½, 2:16. The largest crowd ever gathered on a race track witnessed the race.——The amount of public lands disposed of during the last fiscal year was in round numbers 10,700,000 acres, an amount larger by over 1,500,000 acres than the amount for the preceding year. The disposals in Michigan amounted to 448,000 acres, an increase of over 197,000 acres of the amount for the preceding year. The increase in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota was over 678,000. The increase in the Southern States was over 513,000 acres.——The Governors of 16 States have appointed delegates to the River Convention to be held at St. Louis on the 26th inst., and nearly every Board of Trade and commercial organization in the Mississippi Valley will be represented.——Immigrants arrived on American shores last month to the number of 58,402.——Tyner's early removal from the office of First Assistant Postmaster General is a matter of rumor at the capital.——Sen. Mahone has gone to Virginia to run his campaign, and will not take his seat again during the extra session, unless advised that his vote is absolutely necessary.——After some months of preparation the Attorney General of Pennsylvania brought suit in Harrisburg last week against the Standard Oil Company for the collection of over $3,000,000, alleged to be due for back taxes, penalties and interest. The Standard, being organized under the laws of Ohio, claims that it is not liable to pay taxes in Pennsylvania where most of its property is situated. The suit will probably be tried in January.——On the 8th of November New York elects a Secretary of State and four other State officers, an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, its Legislature and four Congressmen. Pennsylvania elects a State Treasurer and County officers. Massachusetts elects a Governor and the other State officers, and its Legislature. New Jersey elects its House of Representatives and a part of its Senate. Maryland elects its Comptroller, its House of Delegates, and half its Senate. Minnesota elects its Governor and other State officers and its Legislature. Connecticut elects its Governor and part of its State officers, its House and part of its Senate. Virginia and Missippi each elect a Governor and the other State officers and the Legislature. Wisconsin elects a Governor, part of its Senate, and its Assembly. Colorado elects Judges and County officers. Nebraska elects a Supreme Court Judge and two Regents of the University.——Notwithstanding the political agitation, the agricultural condition of Ireland appears to be improving. An official report shows that there have been this year 110,227 more acres under cultivation than there were last, and the returns of 1880 showed an improvement over the previous year. Cattle have increased 84,962 and pigs 273,772.——Coles, the Most Worthy Grand Master of Virginia Masons, who presided at the laying of the corner stone of the Yorktown monument, wore the apron and sash made by Lafayette's wife for Gen. Washington, who wore it on many occasions.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

We announce on the next page an edition of the Revised New Testament which we have selected to furnish our readers at the very low price of $1.00, postpaid by mail. This is the very best edition for the money yet published, and every family should have a copy in their possession. We have already sold an enormous number of these books, and the demand is still as great as at the first announcement. Not a single instance of dissatisfaction has come to our notice. We trust all who have not ordered will do so soon, as this announcement will soon have to give place to something else. We have a few Morocco bound copies at $1.50.

BOSTON has decided that if $5,000,000 is subscribed, the next International Exposition may be held there. Now there is a chance to see whether Boston or New York is the most enterprising.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Overturn in the Senate and other Matters Pertaining to the Capital.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1881.

The proceedings in the Senate yesterday excite a good deal of levity, and the general verdict is, "Served 'em right!" The Democrats, in their arrogance, committed a gross outrage and did it in the most offensive way. Sen. Morgan declared it to be an "intrusion on the freedom of will" for Republicans to demand that the majority should yield to the minority. Sen. Vest contended that it was "the duty" of Democratic Senators to elect the President *pro tempore*, and quoted as from Republicans the familiar phrase that "the voice of the constitutional majority is the voice of God." Mr. Garland said the Democrats believed they were right and had no apologies to make for their action.

Now what was it which they did? The President called the Senate together for a special purpose. What that purpose was is thus stated by Mr. Garland, one of the Democratic Senators. He said:

"What was the Senate here for to-day? What was the purpose of calling this body together? The only object, so far as the country knew, was to place some one between this Government and possible anarchy in place anything should happen to take away the President."

The main object, then, in calling the Senate together was the election of its President *pro tempore*. And yet the Democrats deliberately shut out three Senators and prevented them from participating in this object in order to make a Democratic majority for the accomplishment of a party purpose. Two of the Senators thus excluded were from the great State of New York; and hence that powerful "Empire" had no voice in the performance of this great trust, although Mr. Garland declared that "it was a duty which preceded all others in importance."

There is no parallel to such a gross and shameful wrong in our own history and but one that I can call to mind in the history of the world. To find it we must go back to the times of Cromwell and the abuses of the Long Parliament. The Lord-Protector could not execute his will on the King without a majority in Parliament, and so he determined to have it. He made out a list of the untrustworthy members and placed it in the hands of Col. Pride with orders to stand at the door of the Parliament House and keep the black-balled members from entering. The Independents were thus put in a clear majority, and, as we know, did their work well. Probably the number excluded was more than *three*; but, more or less, the object was precisely the same. What was wanted in both cases was a majority sufficient to do a bit of work for the benefit of a particular party.

If it be said that Cromwell acted by force and against the constitutional rights of Englishmen, still the cases seem to be parallel. Here was a very important act to be done and the President by proclamation had called all the States together at the Capitol to do it. New York and Rhode Island had sent their Senators with the rest and they came with their credentials in their hands and under the ægis of the Constitution, which says explicitly that "*no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.*" But they were kept out by force till the important work in hand was done. The only essential difference seems to be that in one case the House was "purged" by the sword, and in the other by the oath. The majority was obtained in precisely the same way—that is to say by keeping out members that were entitled to be heard.

But it was not long before the Democrats discovered that they "had got their foot in it." Their program was managed on the successful tactics of the last extra session. They supposed that when their man was once elected, as parties in the Senate were exactly equal, he could not be turned out. But they had forgotten the little speech of Judge Davis last Spring, in which he took the ground that, as the Republicans were responsible for all public measures, they ought to have the benefit of any doubt in the matter of organization, and that, in view of this point, he should give them the benefit of his vote. It was in this theory of the case that he felt justified in breaking the equilibrium of the Senate and accepting the position of President *pro tempore*. The result, thus far, you have seen. The Democratic plan for breaking up the Committees has failed, and there is a considerable probability that in choosing the remaining officers the Republicans will have their due proportion.

Pres. Arthur succeeds admirably in keeping the newspapers and office seeking crowd at arm's-length. He has sent in a large number of important nominations, but his door is not beset by the usual throng. He is not a bit sensational in any of his movements, but acts with promptness and decision, and, of course, commands respect. The rumor was yesterday that Gov. Morgan, of New York, had been offered the Treasury, but his acceptance of it was regarded as doubtless. As Mr. Windom goes back to the Senate, his place must be filled without much delay. MacVeagh is also in a hurry to be relieved, and these two places will probably be filled as soon as the President returns from the Yorktown Celebration.

The hitches, delays and uncertain proceedings in the Star-Route cases, together with the anxiety of Mr. McVeagh to get out of the Cabinet, are generally interpreted to mean that the evidence against the accused is not so strong as to give great confidence in the result. In a recent conversation with a legal gentleman concerned in the preparation of the papers I asked his opinion of the strength of the prosecution. His very prudent reply gives, I think, a fair synopsis of the facts. He said it did not seem that there could be any reasonable doubt that great wrongs had been done, but public officers had necessarily such a large margin of discretion that it was not always easy to tell just where honest action left off and corrupt action began. This probably summarizes the perplexities which the law officers of the Government have had in dealing with these vexatious cases. Meantime the new Postmaster General goes on steadily in cutting down expenses.

The result of the Ohio election surpasses the general expectation. The more common feeling was that neither party was very well prepared for the contest and that the Temperance people would be able to make a strong demonstration. Still it was believed that Foster would "pull through." His election by so large a majority and the great majorities in both Houses of the Legislature are a gratifying surprise.

To-day (Friday) Washington is to receive the distinguished French delegates who are on their way to the Yorktown celebration. The proceedings will embrace a great military display, various civic processions and fireworks in the evening. The President will receive his guests in the rotunda of the Capitol.

William Stickney, a man of considerable notoriety in connection with various philanthropic movements and a member of Gen. Grant's Board of Indian Commissioners, died suddenly yesterday morning. He was an active member of the Baptist Church.

BUCKEYE.

Pensioning Ex-Prisoners.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

In response to the letter published in the BLADE of Sept. 15, 1881, in regard to those who were held in Rebel prisons receiving pensions, is a question that I think should be stirred up until something be done to relieve those who were permanently disabled through the long-continued misery they were doomed to suffer. Will exposure and starvation disable a man? Did the thousands who starved to death in those filthy prison pens of the South, suffer less than their comrades who were shot down on the field of battle? I should think the answer can be quickly given, and it is fast becoming evident that the majority of those who were in those different prisons were disabled. It was a Southern rule, a Rebel boast, that no soldier should leave prison in a condition that would permit him to do active service again, and this rule they invariably kept. I wish to speak in regard to my own case, and would that hundreds of others could do the same, as to their manner of treatment. It was brutal, and a few months confinement found me so reduced as to be unable to stand without assistance. Weak, and debilitated, a mere skeleton, it would be impossible to undertake to describe the misery we were subjected to, and the abuses and punishments inflicted upon us, to gratify their desires.

Pensions for ex-prisoners! Yes! They can never be repaid for the sacrifices they have made; health cannot be restored, or their lives lengthened, but our Government can aid those who are survivors, and who are as worthy as many who now are beneficiaries of our Government. Fellow prisoners, let us work to this end, and urge our claims as worthy, and ask that laws be passed remunerating us for what we were subjected to, and were unable to avoid.

Yours, an ex-prisoner,
JOHN W. MANNING,
Late of Co. F, 22d Pa. Cav. Vols.
Formerly Co. E, Ringgold Cav. Pa. Vols.
Salineville, O.

MISSOURI.

Another Letter from Trenton, Mo., Giving Additional Inducements to Immigrants There and Showing Up Schools, Taxes, Cheap Lands, Crops, Timber, Water, Soil, Etc., in North Missouri.

To the Editor of the Blade:

You were kind enough to publish a letter of mine in your issue of the 1st inst., in which an effort was made to describe North Missouri, and to set forth the advantages she offered to immigrants, in consequence of which I have received numerous letters from readers of the BLADE asking a multitude of questions in regard to this part of the State. This calls for another brief letter, if I may be allowed further space in your paper. We had thought when the second train robbery near Kansas City took place, that that would stop all inquiry about Missouri if taken in connection with this poor reputation of the State, but not so. People are beginning to look after their own interests, regardless of train robberies and assassinations, and inquiries about this section of the State continues to come in from Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and other States east. And we are glad of it. Land seekers have found out that the average price of land in North Missouri is not over $18 per acre, that is, improved and unimproved, prairie and timber all taken together, and they say, "How is this? The average price of land in eastern Kansas is over $30, and in Illinois over $50 per acre. It must be the reputation of the State that makes this vast difference, but then we'll just waive that business; the land there will produce just as well, cattle will grow into money just as fast, and sheep will produce just as much wool in Missouri as elsewhere, and if they have good schools there, timber and water plenty, supplemented by a good productive soil, why is it that we cannot go there and take advantage of the cheap lands while they are cheap, for they certainly will not stay so long," and hence they come in on the Rock Island or Wabash; examine the country, are surprised as well as pleased, and at once make arrangements to stay, and this has been going on here for the last 10 years. This County (Grundy) has increased in population over 5,000 in the last 10 years, and in the Census District of 1880, embracing 15 Counties in Northwest Missouri, the increase in the population has been nearly 90,000 in the last 10 years.

This is a good year to examine and compare States, as the drouth extended from New York to Colorado, and we invite comparison. Our average of crops per acre is as follows, to-wit: wheat, 15 bushels; corn, 25 bushels, and oats 40 bushels to the acre. In good seasons wheat will average 20, corn 50, and oats 50 bushels to the acre. For the sake of those who might want to know the prices of stock, I would say that a span of mules is worth from $250 to $300; a span of horses from $150 to $250; milch cows, $30 per head; steers, three years old, $35 to $40; two year olds, $25 to $30; yearlings, $18 to $20; calves, $10 to $12; sheep, $2.50 to $3.00 per head. So far as household goods, furniture, dry goods and groceries are concerned, they cost no more here than further East. Timber is so plenty in this North Grand River Valley that you can have cord wood ranked up at your residence at the following prices: Maple and elm at $2; oak, $2.50; hackberry, $3, and shellbark at $3.50 per cord.

As to soil, it is a black loam mixed with little sand, with some hard pan on the divides which, however, does not affect vegetation except in extreme wet or dry seasons, but along the streams hard pan is unknown. The chief productions are wheat, corn, oats, potatos, flax, clover and timothy, with grass as the surest. A good timothy or blue grass sod will, it is said, live for 20 years, and it is that fact that makes this section of the State unsurpassed for grazing and dairy purposes. Farmers give more attention to raising and shipping stock and wool than they do the raising of cereals.

As to schools, we have every facility. In this county we have 86 Districts and 86 school houses and a school kept up in every one of them from four to six months in the year.

In regard to taxes I can say that under the constitution and laws of the State there can be but 40 cents levied for State purposes, and 50 cents to meet railroad or County indebtedness. (This does not include school tax.) Then, except for schools, you have to pay about $14 on every $1,000 for which you may be assessed.

In this section of the State apples, pears, cherries and grapes are almost a sure annual crop. Game is still plenty. In the Fall and Spring geese and ducks are found in abundance on the streams and lakes, while turkey and squirel in the timber and chickens on the prairie still abound, and as to the appearance of the country, nothing could surpass it. The prairie generally is undulating or rolling, neither too high nor flat, with streams of water close enough to each other to water the country splendidly; and nice belts of timber along the streams so that farmers do not have to drive two and three miles for timber.

As to laboring men and mechanics, they all find something to do, as the country is increasing in population and wealth, improvements continue to come, and this furnishes them continuous employment at remunerative prices. The outlook in this regard is good; for in addition to ordinary employment, the building of the Wabash west from this place will furnish labor during the coming Winter and early Spring. The divisions and shops of the Rock Island at this place also give about 400 train and shop men constant employment.

Now, I have again made a plain, unvarnished statement of this section of the State, and all we ask is for the people to come and be convinced, as we have room for twice the population that we have. So far as the readers of the BLADE are concerned, they need not be afraid to come here, for they will be welcomed "by hospitable hands" of the same faith and order politically. Garfield had friends here, as he carried the County by 800 majority. So we say, come right along. North Missouri and Southwest Missouri are full of Republicans from the East who have dropped in here since the war, the major part of the Bourbon slave element is along the River Counties of the State, whose ancestors came in on flat boats on the river in the early history of the State, and hence these Counties are almost irredeemably bourbon, and we believe with the BLADE that that element has been the curse of the State. But in conclusion let me say that we are pleased with the kindly expressions of the BLADE in its last issue (the 5th inst.) in regard to the great State of Missouri. If some influential papers in the East would join the BLADE, and express the same faith in the future greatness and possibilities of the State it could soon start the tide of immigration to the state to which she is justly entitled, and she would soon wheel into line as a solid Republican State.

A. H. BURKEHOLDER.
Trenton, Grundy County, Mo.

Truth Versus Mystery.

"Oh, mystery of blind remorseless fate."

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

In a short poem published in the New York *Tribune*, by J. G. Holland, under the head, "The End," the writer with a poet's license calls the assassin of the President "A Wasp," and ends the poem with the following verse:

'Oh! mystery of blind, remorseless fate!
Oh! cruel end of a most causeless hate,
That life so mean should murder life so great!

"What is there left to us who think and feel,
Who have no remedy and no appeal,
But damn the wasp and crush him under heel.'

Although but a little childlike person I certainly can "think and feel," and my heart and understanding both warn me that there is more poetry than truth in the above lines.

It was no "blind remorseless fate" that led the assassin to commit his treasonable crime.

There is no "mystery" in the fact that it was the *satanic craving desire for the possession of place and power* that led him on remorselessly to the heinous and treasonable act that sealed *his* ignominous "fate." And it would be a sad outlook for the future of this Nation if the people should fail to mark the significance of God's awful dispensation and lose the lesson that it teaches as the poet appears to have done, in the mysterious vagueness of his conclusion in the last three lines. To "crush under heel" a "life so mean" is but a questionable kind of "remedy."

The man who first applied to politics this barbarous battle cry "To the victor belong the spoils," took a heavy responsibility upon his shoulders. Who can count or calculate the evil that have resulted from the utterances of those fateful words, evils that have hampered and crippled the Government and culminated in the assassination of its Chief Magistrate, than whom no better man ever walked on this earth save Jesus of Nazareth, whose brother, *by faith*, he was.

The earnest desire to possess a Government office, while wholly incompetent to discharge the duties pertaining to it, fired the weak brain, nerved the arm, and steadied the hand that sped the fatal bullet. The same desire in the hearts of dishonest office-holders has the power to paralyze the limbs, and warp their judgment when the law has to be enforced or any other official work to be done, whereby they may fear to lose votes that may have helped to place them in the office they hold.

Irresponsible incompetent office seekers must be checked in their ravenous attacks on every new President that is inaugurated. This can only be done when public opinion is unmistakably pronounced in favor of Civil Service Reform. Then no competent, faithful public servant will be turned out of office for the benefit of any political trickster who may demand it as a right or favor, for having helped to place a person or party into power; as was notoriously the case when the disabled Union soldiers, doing faithful service in the House of Congress were turned out of their places to give room to unrepentent Rebels, when the Rebel Generals held the balance of power there.

May the Lord speed the day when loyalty or love of country, instead of desire for office, shall inspire men to choose, and work hard to elect, the very best men in the Nation to fill its public offices, and they will not miss their reward, for a pure heart, and conscience void of offense, are of more value to thrive and prosper than all the honors and riches of this world could ever be without them.

JEAN B.

Loveland, Colo.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

A Correspondent Lets in New Light—New Mexico as a Field for Idle Capital.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

I hope you will excuse the boldness of the undersigned, as it is his only intention to mention facts regarding the state of affairs in and around this camp. No doubt you have heard of the great depredations of the Indians in our midst; of their killing and scalping indiscriminately, all whom they meet; of the valient Toledoan who, only, dares to meet them (Supt. Keeler) and fight them; who, after his men forsake him, flees to the mountains and stands them off single-handed etc., etc. Now for a little light on this subject:

Four weeks ago three Apache Indians came here and drove away four head of stock (three mules and one horse) belonging to the Toledo Mining and Smelting Company, since which time rumors have been rife that Indians were in the country and might be expected to attack the camp at any time, but I have failed to find one man that has seen an Indian in 20 miles of this camp since that date. True enough, there are some of the Apache Indians on the war path, but they are not here, and I certainly think that a man's life is just as safe in this part of New Mexico as it is in Toledo to day. What can be the motive of the Toledo gentry of this camp to send such blood-curdling reports back to their own home is more than any man in this camp can decipher, knowing as they do that they are as false as false can be. There may be a few "tenderfeet" around Toledo that will believe it, but their eyes will be opened by and by as to the truth or falsity of such reports.

The smelter of the T. M. & S. Co is now running night and day, making full runs, and everything is peaceable, so far as Indians are concerned, what the great Sanhedrin of the T. M. & S. Co. (Sup't K.) may say to the contrary notwithstanding. There is probably enough ore at the smelters to run five or six days longer. Work will be resumed on the "Iron Mask" some time in the sweet by and by, when he can get miners to work 12 hours for $3.

This is truly a great field for capitalists as there are no mines fully developed for want of capital; and that there are rich lodes of ore here no one can doubt, as every hole in the ground shows up better at the bottom than it did on top. We hope to see more Ohioans in our midst before Spring, but, oh, Lord! send us some that know how to tell the truth about Indians. Don't, for pity's sake punish us with any more like the one named in this epistle. Every statement made in this letter can be substantiated by responsible citizens of your own State.

TYPO.

Southwestern Kansas.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

In this County (Pratt) we have had abundant rains for the past 12 months, and as a consequence a pretty fair crop, though on account of past failures, crops were not as well put in and cultivated as they should have been, and there are myriads of insect enemies of various kinds that have done some damage. In common with the rest of the country we have had a hot Summer, the thermometer often registering 100° or upwards in the shade for several days in succession. Still, by reason of a constant breeze the heat was not oppressive, and men and teams kept at their usual labor. There is an abundant forage crop in this and adjoining Countries, and cattle by hundreds, and sheep by thousands are being driven in to be wintered in the same localities where there were heavy loss by starvation last year. The sheep come mostly from Colorado and New Mexico, while the cattle come from all directions, large numbers being driven from Missouri. All things considered, this region, which last Fall was "begging for bread," seems to be about as good a place as can be found.

R. S.

Saratoga, Kan.

Nasby's Letters.

To the Editor of the Toledo BLADE:

When I get my BLADE each week the measure of my few joys is filled and nothing suits me better than to read its well filled columns. Mr. Nasby's letter about the London Tower was peculiarly interesting and instructive. Especially do I like his style of saying just precisely what he thinks. Nothing suits a true American better.

I am convinced that it remains for the Americans to truly mourn for those murdered heros who met their sad death behind the walls of that tower. The English Nation does not. Barring a few burlesque like effigies carved on tombstones, the English never have shown the least recognition of the great loss suffered by the world through the murdering of so many great men. Therefore we, the American people, who have enjoyed the freedom and the knowledge of the truth which those martyrs died for, let us recognize their merit and mourn for them as we do for the fallen brave who sleep to-day 'neath Bunker's Hill and Saratoga's plain, or at Arlington or Andersonville. Let other Nations bow at the feet of royalty and aristocracy. America will weep in triumph over the graves of Freedoms martyrs.

MAHLON JONES.

Erie, Ill., Aug. 25.

Effects of Prohibition.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

DEAR SIR:—Please permit me to give you the subject for an editorial:

I attended the Soldiers' Reunion and State Fair at Topeka on the 14th, 15th and 16th, and although the trains going and coming were crowded to almost suffocation, and there were somewhere from 60,000 to 70,000 people there on the 15th, the day of the reunion, during the entire time I did not see or hear of a fight or disturbance of any kind, and not a single drunken man. I venture the assertion that such a thing could not occur anywhere in the United States, or perhaps the civilized world, outside of Kansas. Compare this with Mr. Locke's description of the Derby in England, or with any gathering there, and it certainly speaks well for our temperance training. Prohibition *does* prohibit.

There *was* whisky sold by some of the saloons, and some men, no doubt, did get drunk, but they slunk away by themselves out of sight of respectable people. Public sentiment would not tolerate their presence in the crowd. We *are* making progress and the law *will* prove a success. We had a grand good time, and enjoyed ourselves, but no whisky.

W. W. SPIERS,
Co. H., 22d Ind. Vols.
Wildwood, Rice County, Kan.

A TERRIBLE TARANTULA.

One Large as a Man's Hand Fatally Bites a Hunter.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12.—Oliver C. Waddell, who recently removed to this State from Texas, settling along White River, in Stone County, was bitten yesterday by a tarantula. He was on a hunting expedition in the mountains, and had camped under a large pine tree. Sometime during the night the insect crawled in between the blankets which enveloped him as he lay before the fire, and bit him twice, once on the finger and again on the arm, near the elbow. He was awakened by a tingling sensation in that part of his body, and, rousing himself, discovered the cause and succeeded in killing the tarantula. It was as large as the hand of an ordinary man. Waddell's hand and arm began to swell rapidly, and before he could get to the nearest house some four or five miles away, the poison had spread apparently to all parts of his body. It was time before he could get medical skill, and when the physician arrived Waddell was found to be beyond hope. He lingered some time, however, dying in the afternoon. The case is a singular one from the fact that it proves that the tarantula is capable of inflicting a death wound.

GOOD USE FOR A QUARTER.—For the past six years F. M. Lupton, 27 Park Place, New York, has been before the public as a publisher of popular periodicals and dealer in general merchandise. In all that time he has born the best of reputations for reliability, and the public know that when they send to him for anything they will receive it and find it just as represented. He now offers 10 books for 25 cents. This is good use for a quarter. See advertisement.

CORN--WHEAT--HOGS.

Reports from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Indiana.

The Corn Crop Light, and Hogs Will be Scarce and High.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Wm. T. Baker & Co. issue to-day a circular which gives accurate and important information concerning the corn crop and the old corn in store along the line of the Chicago & Alton Railway. Of 11 stations in five Counties in Northern Illinois, six report 129,000 bushels of corn in crib; three report very little, and two report none. One reports the corn slightly damaged by drouth; nine report the corn damaged from 33⅓ to 50 per cent., and one reports corn badly damaged. They all report corn matured.

In Southern Illinois, two stations in Madison County report very little corn in crib; damaged from 33⅓ to 75 per cent. and corn matured.

In Central Illinois, of 38 stations in the Counties of Greene, Jersey, Logan, Morgan, Minard, Tazwell, Scott, Macoupin, McLean, Maser, Pike and Saugaman, 17 report 676,000 bushels of corn in crib; one reports 10 per cent. of old crop in crib; one reports 20 per cent., six report very little, and 12 report none. One reports the best crop in 10 years, three a slightly damaged crop, one the crop ruined, 13 corn damaged from 50 to 75 per cent. and 20 from 10 to 33⅓ per cent.

Of 18 stations in seven counties in Missouri, three report very little corn in crib, and 15 report none. One reports corn ruined by drouth, two report corn badly damaged, and 45 report a damage of from 33⅓ to 75 per cent.

The showing of Winter wheat is not as good as that of corn, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the yield of Winter wheat in 1880 and 1881 in Counties in Illinois through which the Chicago & Alton passes:

County.	1880, bu.	1881, bu.	Decrease.
Greene	1,391,432	528,984	863,448
Jersey	1,345,4 2	620,964	734,450
Logan	497,321	334,637	163,684
Macoupin	2,975,024	1,010,439	1,964,585
Mason	129,664	4,907,500	133,688
McLean	133,700	790,500	175,200
Minard	359,993	168,009	191,984
Saugamon	1,307,757	359,470	918,387
Tazewell	407,660	239,085	168,575
Madison	339,400	1,834,800	1,704,600
Total	12,337,773	5,194,164	7,043,590

COMPLETE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS from the great corn belt of the Northwest show the crop to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. With due allowance for exceptional localities, the stock of old corn in the hands of farmers and local shippers in this State, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, are unusually light, being in many places only one-half and in some but one-fifth or less of the amount ordinarily held at this season. Almost everywhere the corn crop shows a substantial falling off as compared with last year. A shortage as compared with last year of 30 or 40 per cent is reported from a long list of representative points, and while some report corn a good average or even something more than average, other reports show a reduction of two thirds or three-quarters in crop.

The result of this scarcity of old crop and relatively poor prospect for the new crop is a large falling off in the number of hogs being fattened for market. Official statistics of Indiana report 1,780,212 hogs this year, against 2,003,924 last year, a falling off of 11 per cent. But reports received from the pork-producing region generally indicate considerably larger reduction. The number of hogs being fattened is from 25 to 50 per cent. less than last year, in large portions of the corn and hog raising States. In a few places recent rains benefitted the crop, but for the most part these are localities where a few weeks ago the prospect was peculiarly bad. Dispatches say the rain improves corn, but they go on to show that in spite of the improvement the crop is short as compared with that of 1880 20 or 30 per cent. For the most part rain has done damage rather than good. It came too late to repair the harm wrought by dry weather, and when it come there was too much of it. Corn is sprouting in many places as the result of it. In the central part of this State rains have seriously injured the corn crop.

Reports from Kansas and Nebraska are generally better than those from this State and Iowa, though some of the reports from Kansas are particularly bad.

In Missouri there is a reduction in both corn and hogs.

Reports from Indiana differ widely, most of them indicating reduced yields of corn, and large reductions in the number of hogs. Several localities where the number of hogs is not materially changed report that hogs are much lighter than last year, so that there is a larger falling off in pounds of pork than in the number of hogs.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

A Murder Growing out of a Horse Race.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 15.—J. H. Potts, liveryman and mule buyer, of St. Louis, shot and killed Kelly Davis, of Carmi, Ill., a well-known sporting character and driver of trotting horses, last evening, immediately after the closing of the Carbondale Fair. The shooting occurred on the Fair Grounds. Potts and Davis had arranged a trotting match between Dr. Lightfoot's mare and the horse "Cream," owned by Carmi parties, the race to be trotted this afternoon. Each man deposited $50 forfeit money, with the understanding that $150 more be put up yesterday afternoon. Davis failed to come to time, and Potts claimed the forfeit. Davis refused to give it up, and after some words Potts drew a pistol and shot Davis through the heart. Potts claims he acted in self defense, but it is impossible to secure two accounts of the affair that exactly agree. After the shooting Potts attempted to escape by running; an officer fired at him and wounded a spectator, but not seriously. Potts was captured and is now under arrest.

A GARFIELD MONUMENT.

Gen. Sheridan Appoints a Committee of the Army of the Cumberland to Take Action in the Matter.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga, September 21, Lieutenant Gen. Sheridan, President of the Society, has appointed the following named members of the society a committee to take measures for the erection of a monument to Gen. Garfield by the society: Gen. James Barnett of Cleveland, Chairman; Gen. J. C. Smith, of Chicago; Gen. A. G. McCook, of New York; Col. H. C. Corbin, of Washington; Gen. W. A. Robinson, of Pittsburg; Gen. A. B. Underwood, of Boston; Lieut. John Rubin of Nashville; Gen. Henry M. Cist, of Cincinnati; and Gen. J. G. Parkhurst, of Detroit.

The Soldiers' Reunion at Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 14.—A three days' soldiers' reunion closed to-day with a grand sham battle at the fair grounds, and street parade. There were 20,000 spectators on the grounds and 500 men in line of battle, with six pieces of artillery. The affair was an immense success, notwithstanding rain and mud cut down the attendance one-half. In the prize drill the McKeen Cadets of Terre Haute won the first prize; the Tiffin, Ohio, Zouaves the second; Sherman Guards of Frankfort, the third. In the band contest the Tiffin, Ohio, band took the first prize; the Fremont, Ohio, band the second prize.

Foxhall's Backers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—James B. Keene, of course, was delighted over the victory of Foxhall. His winnings are said to be upward of $500,000, and operators of sporting proclivities have won all the way from $1,000 to $10,000. Keene himself says Foxhall was backed to win $2,500,000. A great deal of American money was on him.

DEMENTED AND DRUNK,

But Wanted to Take a Shot at Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—While Guiteau was being arraigned a large sized man approached some of the officers of the court and asked for the loan of a pistol. His inquiries causing suspicion he was taken to Police headquarters, where he gave his name as George H. Betsard, and showed a diploma as a lawyer issued to him June 23 in Columbus, Ohio. He said he fought in Garfield's regiment and showed two gun shot wounds in his legs and a bayonet wound on the side of his head, which he said he received at the battle of Shiloh. He had been doing clerical work for a lawyer of this city. He heard Guiteau was to be arraigned to day, and intended to get a "bull-dog" pistol and shoot him at the City Hall. He took his diploma with him to insure getting into the court room as a member of the bar. He had evidently been drinking.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.—George H. Bethard, who wanted to shoot Guiteau at Washington, yesterday, was raised at Dublin, near this city. Persons who know him say he is slightly demented part of the time.

ONE MILLION,

The Liabilities of a Philadelphia Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The announcement was made after bank hours this afternoon that the firm of Washington Butcher's Sons, wholesale provision dealers, 147 North Front street, had been unable to meet their liabilities and forced to suspend payment. Inquiry established the correctness of the announcement, and it was officially stated the liabilities from the present estimate would reach $1,000,000. The firm, it was reported, had been engaged in large speculations in grain, and it is understood had a long outstanding account in the Chicago market. Until the books can be examined and a full investigation of accounts made, no more definite statement can be made. The report of the failure created quite a sensation when it reached the street, and it was declared this was one of the ruinous effects of the grain corner, and others would speedily follow.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

Wall Street Buying Up the Stuff.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 11.—The Gazette's Dallas, Texas, special says: The banks of this city to day received telegrams from Wall street parties, informing them they want all the Confederate bonds they can secure and will pay $2.50 per $1,000 for said securities. The announcement when made public was a surprise to everybody as the motive for wanting to purchase Confederate bonds is not understood.

It is surmised this sudden appearance of what have been considered worthless, dead colateral is a scheme, a collusion on the part of European and New York capitalists to jointly purchase the bonds and in future to endeavor to get the State or general Government to pay them, the Europeans and New Yorkers to divide the profits.

Disappearance of a Young Husband.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Oct. 14.—About five weeks ago William Caleb Kerr and Miss Eva Reeves, both of this City, were united in marriage. After about two weeks of their honeymoon being passed, domestic difficulties arose between them, which caused them to break up housekeeping, she going to her parents. Since then his whereabouts has been unknown. His parents express the belief that he was slightly deranged at the time of his departure. He wore, at the time of leaving, a suit of dark clothes, white shirt, and boots. He is 25 years of age, dark complexioned, and has black hair and eyes. Other distinguishing marks are a crooked left arm and a scar over his right eye. He is a shoemaker by trade.

A Murderer Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—The Courier-Journal has information from Breno, Lawrence County, Ind., to the effect that Basil McLane killed John Arnold, a well known stock dealer. In resisting arrest McLane was shot to death by his pursuers.

OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES.

This is the latest, best and cheapest book of recipes now before the public. The book is the work of one of the most eminent economists of England, and it has been edited by practical Americans with especial reference to American wants. It contains everything that needs to be known in all the departments of domestic life. The book is well printed, and substantially bound, and sold only by subscription, at the very low price of $2. Thousands were sold in advance of publication. Those out of employment will do well to secure an agency for this rapid selling book. Everybody needs it, and everybody must have it. Our agents are each and all of them taking hundreds of orders for delivery after harvest. Now is the time to work up a list. Address for particulars, the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., or Boston, Mass.

ANDERSONVILLE.

The book "Andersonville" should be in the library of every loyal citizen of the United States. It is the only authentic record of the most horrible crime ever perpetrated against humanity ever printed, and is written in so graphic a style as to possess all the fascination of a work of fiction.

It has had the largest sale of any book published for years, but there is yet good territory that has not been worked. The book is a handsome volume of over 650 pages, profusely illustrated, and sells faster than any book on the market. It is sold only by subscription, and agents make better salaries than with any book ever sold in this way. Full particulars sent to any address free. Address Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., or Boston, Mass.

THE NASBY PAMPHLETS.

These humorous little pamphlets written by Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, are having an enormous sale. We send them, postpaid, on receipt of price named below, and they afford more than the money's worth of amusement. They are as follows:

Nasby as a Banker (Illustrated), price 10 cents.

The Democratic John Bunyan (Illustrated), price 10 cents.

Diary of an Office Seeker, price 15 cents or all three for 30 cents.

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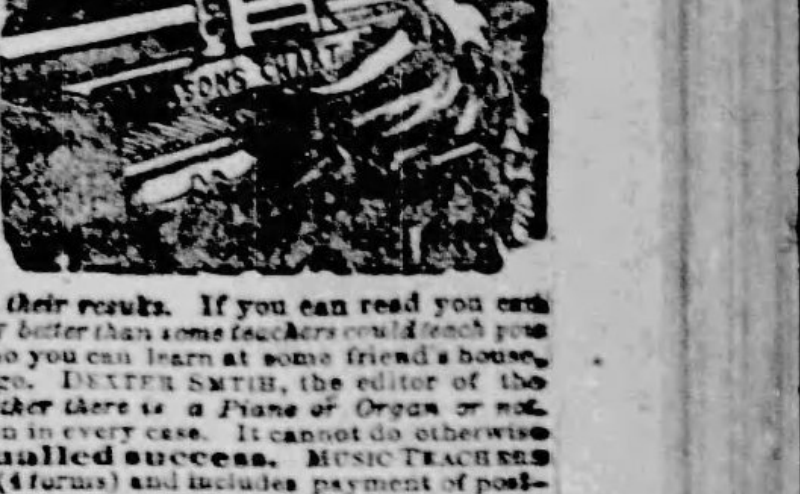

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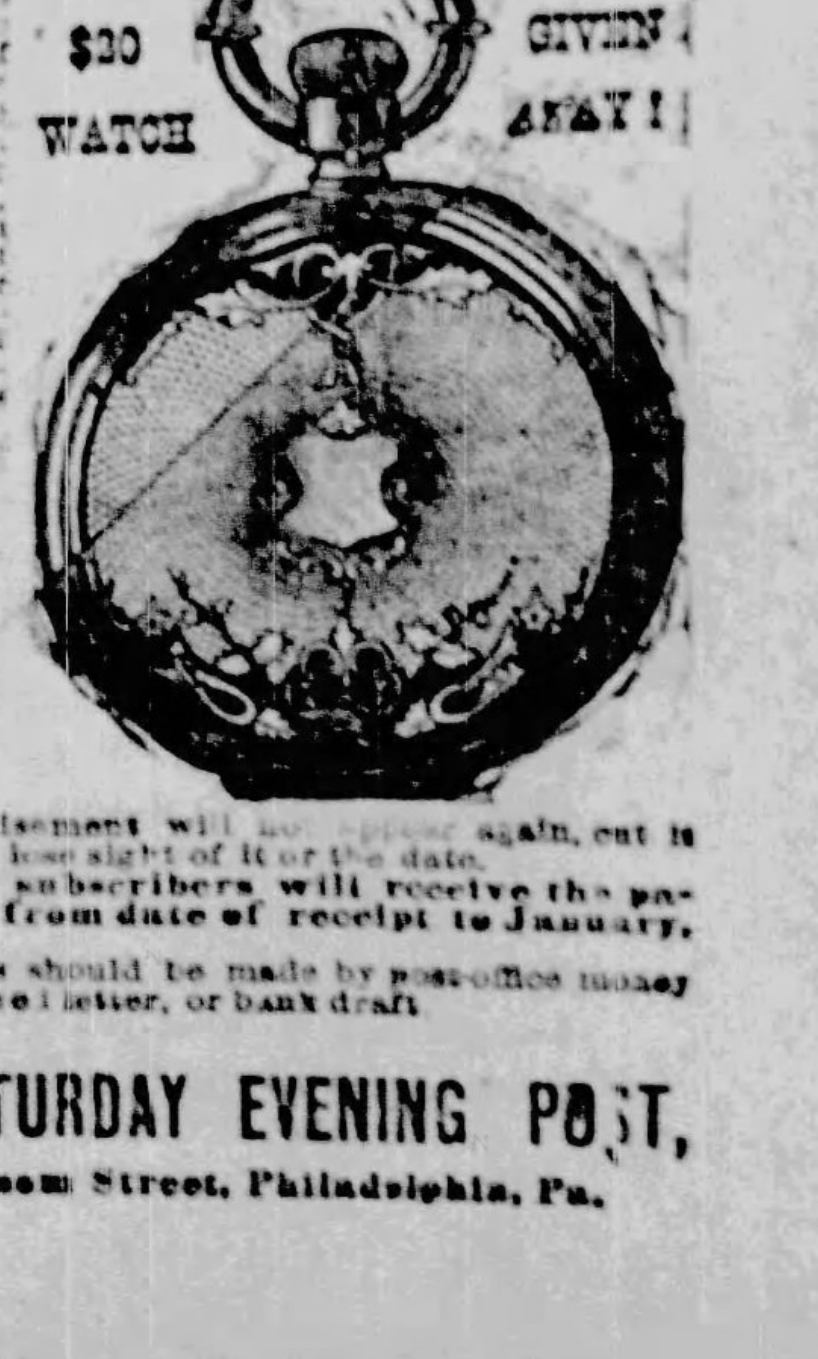

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WHAT WE GIVE AWAY!

FIRST. For One Dollar, if received before Nov. 25th, we will send THE POST six months—26 weeks—and as a Premium give 100 Pieces of Choice Music or The Only Instantaneous Guide to the Piano, Organ or Melodeon, with eleven pieces of popular music, which enables anyone, without previous knowledge or practice to play any of the popular airs on the instruments named at sight. This statement may seem incredible, but it is absolutely true. This is not a worthless chart, costing a few cents, but a system entirely new and different from anything hereto-fore produced. It is pronounced invaluable, and the Guide we claim for it by Teachers, Professionals and over 5000 purchasers. No experience of musical knowledge necessary. A few minutes' practice with The Guide, and ordinary common sense, enables any child or person to play airs and accompaniments by note at sight.

2D. For Two Dollars, received on or before Nov. 25th, we will send THE POST one year—52 weeks—and as Premium The Only Instantaneous Guide—described above—and the hundred and eleven pieces of popular music. This is practically giving each yearly subscriber Premiums worth $5.00, while THE POST alone is well worth $2 a year without Premium. AN IMMENSE OFFER TO CLUB RAISERS! Club Raisers should send $1 for a 6-mos. subscription at once. If accompanied by a premium to raise a club, we will send by return mail THE GUIDE AND 111 PIECES OF POPULAR MUSIC! For a club of ten 6-months subscribers, accompanied by Ten Dollars, if received before Nov. 25, we will give the sender a good substantial watch, a good time keeper, in solid metal cases. For a club of ten yearly subscribers, accompanied by Twenty Dollars, we will give the sender a good and beautiful

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Bear in mind we are old and reliable Publishers, and well known in this city for over fifty years. We say we cannot afford to treat you unfairly. Offers are so made by parties who have no standing. This advertisement will at least lead us to believe that you will be wise enough to subscribe, and we hope you will send a club, and thus secure a good time-keeper and valuable Watch. If you have any spare time be up and doing. Go out among your friends, and tell them about The Post and our splendid Premiums, and in will soon have the names. Before you realize it, your neighbors & friends will all like the paper, and be delighted with the Premiums. These offers are limited, so don't delay. Have no time to lose. This advertisement will not appear again, cut it out, and don't lose sight of it or the date. All yearly subscribers will receive the paper weekly from date of receipt to January, 1883.

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
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The Household.

Correspondents writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Nothing in the nature of an exchange will be inserted in the columns of The Household unless accompanied with a remittance of 50c.

Home Talks.

Whilst we are collecting the natural ornaments for The Household referred to last week, a new growth is being prepared for the year 1882.

If you notice when the base of the leaf has been separated from the new shoot of this year you will observe a cone shaped bud enveloped with a peculiar Winter habit. After the effort of Nature has been deflected from the mature leaf the new bud receives attention. Certain plaque, or folds, like the tiling of a roof, or the husk around an ear of corn, envelop the germ, which contains the vital potency of next year's flower, leaf and fruit.

Before the severe frosts set in an exudation of wax or their filiment of glue is secreted during the midday sun, and cooled at night spreading over and closing every joint and fissure to the Winter jacket surrounding the germ or bud. Whilst the peculiar resinous material is only about one thousandth of an inch in thickness or almost unpleasantly thin, it is impervious to the ordinary frosts of Winter, as is easily demonstrated. For if you will take a knife and scrape off a portion, or divide it to any perceptible degree, and mark that bud it will be found blasted or fatally frozen before Spring. This is perhaps one of the most wonderful phenomena of all nature's processes, for whilst she provides for the thickening dress of animals and teaches man to weave garments of various thickness, by no art can we learn how to guard against exposure from cold, as any tree upon the lawn exhibits.

We might follow the decaying leaves into their ultimate history and teach how the haze of Indian Summer arises therefrom, this delightful era of the Autumn peculiar to America and the Upper Danube of Europe, what the North American Indian calls best gift of the year from Can-tan-to-wit, for the god-of-the-balmy-south-wind. We might teach that this annual haze arises from the cumulative spores of decaying foliage floating in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and by inhaling which, overcharged by the hydro carbons, we are partially narcotised, and the habitude, or lazy, dreamy hours, so delightful in meditation and so productive of inaction overtake us at this season. We might show how necessary this law of dissolution and decay is, for without that process the debris of vegetation would accumulate, till we could not utilize the earth's surface, nor would food be developed from the annual absorption of those fruits which subsist us.—Ed Household.

Household Decoration and Christmas Gifts.

BEDROOM GARNITURE

I promised last week to describe another bed spread together with draperies. The best way to do, I think, is to try and make you see an exquisite little bedroom as it was shown me by its mistress, who was justly proud of so beautiful a room fitted up by herself at so little expense.

The walls were of cream white with a frieze of rose pink, bordered on each side with crimson; the wood work was mostly a pale olive gray, ornamented with narrow bands of pink and crimson. The carpet, a Roxbury tapestry, had a pale gray background with leaves of olive green and sprays of wild roses. The bedstead, was made to order of cheap wood, with high, old-fashioned head and foot boards painted olive green with pink and crimson bands. Over the head of the bed was a canopy about three feet square. The curtains for the canopy were of cheese cloth, five cents a yard, on which was outlined wild roses, and was lined with pink silesia at 15 cents a yard. The curtains were edged with cream white Russian lace at a shilling a yard. The Nottingham lace would look almost as well, and could be bought for about eight cents a yard. Around the canopy and over the curtains was a a lambrequin of a breadth of the cheese cloth, edged with the lace and looped with pink ribbons. The curtains were also looped back about half way down with the ribbons. Of course the length of the curtains would depend upon the hight of the ceiling to which the canopy is fastened. These were four yards in length each.

A bureau of cheap drawers was built in the corner of the room and painted the prevailing colors—with old-fashioned brass handles—the one extravagance, as the lady explained, but they were so pretty she felt she must have them. Above the bureau, about a foot and a half from the ceiling, was a pole over which was thrown a breadth of the outlined cheese cloth lined with the silesia, and falling at each end of the bureau, were looped back with the ribbons. The top of the bureau was covered with a plain white linen towel raveled at each end and a knotted fringe made, headed with the drawn work, above which was outlined pink flowers.

The curtains to the windows were made the same as the other draperies, only the lining was of pink French cambric which the sun would not fade as it does silesia. The chairs were upholstered by herself with pink cretonne.

BEDSPREAD.

And now for the bedspread. Take a square of cheese cloth which would be just a yard in length and breadth. Threads are drawn so as to make a smaller square of the drawn work. Of course it is very easy to draw threads in cheese cloth. In the center outline the flowers; set a width of the cheese cloth on each side of the square with insertion to match the lace on the rest of the draperies. Make a broad hem on the border above which is the drawn work and to the edge put lace. Line with the silesia; pillow shams are made to match.

These draperies would be vey pretty, without the outlining if that seemed too much work as it would be if one had a multitude of other things to attend to. The soft creamy cheese cloth over bright colors is lovely and the expense is very little. The outlining is to be done with crewels of which the English Madonna at seven cents a skein, is the best and are warranted to wash. It is claimed that the crewels to be bought only at the Decorative rooms in New York at 10 cents a skein are superior, but the English Madonna is much cheaper and easier to get and does nicely.

When crewel work is to be washed put one pound of bran to a gallon of water and let it stand over night. Strain it and wash the articles in it, using no soap and do not hang in the sun. After the first time they can be washed in clear water.

FANCY BASKETS.

The straw cuffs that are sometimes worn by men to protect their sleeves may be converted into very pretty little fancy baskets. They can be embroidered with zephyr worsted, taking long stitches, in any design that suits the fancy of the maker. Line with drawing paper, caught in place at top and bottom with needle and thread.

The top may have a slightly gathered binding of bright colored silk or satin, cut about an inch and a half wide.

The bottom is fitted with a circular piece of pasteboard sewed in securely. The covering for the bottom of the basket should be sewed on just above the straw rim, then turned down over the pasteboard and gathered in the center. A pasteboard button covered with the silk or satin, makes a neat finish for the center of the bottom. A half yard of inch-wide ribbon will make a pretty handle for the basket. The straw cuffs, dampened and flattened and embroidered make pretty broom brush holders.

TORCHON LACE.

Cast on 18 stitches, knit across plain.

1st—Slip 1, knit 2, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 5, narrow over, knit 3, over, knit 3; every alternate row is just alike that is knit back plain to 5 stitches, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 3.

3rd—Slip 1, knit 2, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 4, narrow, over, knit 5, over, knit 3.

5th—Slip 1, knit 2, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 3, narrow over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over, knit 3.

7th—Slip 1, knit 2, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 2, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, knit 3.

9th—Slip 1, knit 2, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 1, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, over, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 1, over, knit 3.

11th—Slip 1, knit 2, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow twice, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3.

13th—Slip 1, knit 2, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, narrow, knit 2.

15th—Slip 1, knit 2, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 4, over, narrow, knit 1, over, slip 1, narrow, throw over the slipped stitch, over, knit 1, narrow, over, narrow, knit 2.

17th—Slip 1, knit 2, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, narrow, knit 2.

19th. Slip 1, knit 2, over twice, purl 2 together, knit,) over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, narrow, knit 2.

21st. Slip 1, knit 2, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 7, over, slip 1, narrow, throw over the slipped stitch, over, narrow, knit 2.

I have just finished a set of lace for the neck and sleeves knit in white silk, the above pattern, and it is lovely. I have many other patterns, and will send them to any reader of the Blade through the Household who will state the pattern and width preferred. Mrs. J. W. W., Smith's Mill, Inman Co., Wisconsin.

Cake Without Butter.

Take 3 eggs, 1 cup of white sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of water, 1½ cups flour; beat your eggs separately and beat them thoroughly. In adding your sugar use a small-sized coffee cup. Use granulated or loaf sugar, and have the cup just even full. Add the sugar to the yolks and stir well, then add the water. Stir in the sifted flour after adding your baking powder. I did not mention the amount of baking powder, for the different makes give on their boxes the amount to be used. Add the last thing the whites. Stir them in well, but quickly, and have your pan or pans ready, so that the cakes need not stand one minute out of the oven after the whites are added. You will have a very small cake, but an inexpensive one and a good one. I never fail now with this recipe, but did several times at first.

Eggs and butter have been very scarce with us, and butter has been 40 cents per pound, so I have experimented on this recipe this Summer. I double the quantity given above except I do not use six eggs, five answering as well. I sometimes add chopped raisins, and bake in a middle-sized cake pan. Then again I bake in layers, and make a custard and spread between. You can add cocoa next, or chocolate to your custard, and ice your cake, and it will compete with any fancy cake requiring butter and twice as many eggs.

In baking as a layer cake, I allow more of the mixture to a pan than I do in cake made into batter. I generally have six layers when I bake in my common sized round tins, and only four when using square tins. Experiment with the three eggs first, and bake in gem pans, or a common bake-pan, and while warm turn out of your baking tin, spread with jelly, and you have the best jelly roll made. Don't get discouraged if you fail at first. Use the same sized cake for measuring your flour and have it only even full. A rather hot, steady oven. If you have plenty of eggs, in doubling the recipe, take the whites of 10 eggs, two cups of sugar, three of flour and four tablespoonfuls of water (cold water).

I would not take 10 dollars, no not 20, for my experiments on this recipe, and do without it, for it is not only inexpensive and much healthier than cake made with butter, but it is or can be made as elegant as the most expensive cakes. The majority of husbands will enjoy it with their coffee or iced tea made in the plainer way, and our children prefer it when baked in gem pans and raisins added, to all other cakes.

I hope "Inexperience" will be able to report success. I know she will after a few trials and careful watching of her oven; care should also be taken in preparing the mixture. It browns very quickly, and you must not take it from the oven before it is done or leave it in after it is just done. I always roll a large napkin about mine when baked, as it is not as moist as cake made with butter. B.

Science of Teaching.

To know how to impart the greatest amount of knowledge in the least possible time, is the greatest problem of the day and is best accomplished by that person who best understands the science of teaching. If there is anything at all in knowing how to teach it is time it is being found out, reduced to a perfect system which is simply developing the science. Teaching is one of those sciences that has been left undeveloped. The last few years, however, have brought a change in teaching; now, although the science as yet is but a medley of theories there is more taught in one year than was formerly in three. To know how to teach is to know the discipline best adapted for the purpose, and how to secure it, as well as to know how to impart knowledge.

Methods of government, of imparting knowledge, of preserving health, are the three essentials of teaching. The last, school hygiene, has been almost utterly neglected, while the other two have fared but little better. The second has received the greatest attention. but it is yet in a very crude state, empirical. The development or progress of this part of the science will require corresponding changes in our text books, and depends upon the other two divisions —school hygiene and discipline. They are intimately connected, and their relations should be thoroughly understood, as well as the effect of one upon the other. The effect, however, is what you want to observe and regulate. It should be made such as to promote the objects of the school, whatever they are.

To know why regulations are necessary is to know what privileges are necessary, as concerns order, what conditions are necessary, as concerns study, the effect of these as concerns health. When you have so shaped your discipline as to subserve these ends, so controlled and governed your school, you have reduced it to a system, have solved the great problems of the science of school government.

Now as to privileges during school hours. There was a time when scholars were allowed to move at their leisure, roam and ramble at their pleasure, to come and go at will, when no restrictions were put upon the deportment except that they refrain from laughing and talking out loud. But they were not getting their lessons, were making no material headway except in deviltment and the practice of deception on the teachers

Gradually, these privileges came to be regulated by permissions something after the manner the Mormons and Catholics get permission to go and sin for 10 days. A thousand ways have been tried to regulate "going out," until it is beginning to dawn upon us that it isn't necessary to go out at all except in case of sickness. Then why allow it? And so it is with all other privileges down to whispering. Kansas Teacher.

From Georgia.

In a recent issue of your paper I noticed the following: "Will some one from down South, who is in some healthy place, write through The Household all about it—where it is and what they raise?"

Blakely is a beautiful little village of 600 or 800 inhabitants, black and white, about equal, situated in Southwest Georgia, which is by far the garden spot of the State, taking into consideration the salubrity of climate, general productiveness of the land and the healthfulness of the people.

At present we, here in Blakely, have no railroad facilities, but will have in a few weeks. There are two churches each, white and colored, Methodist and Baptist, plenty of good schools, day and Sunday. The town is under good municipal government, and our County (Early) supports a fine court house, a few paupers, and a strong jail, which is now empty. (I mean the jail, not the paupers, when I say empty.)

Our politics are Democratic, Bourbon type, though "Jo." Brown & Co. have tinkered with them till just now they are somewhat out of order. We raise corn, cotton, sugar cane, potatoes, rice and oats in our fields. Wheat is a failure. In this County, which is not like those adjacent, there are thousands and thousands of acres of pine forests, out of which can be cut the best yellow pine in the world. We are too far from the gulf for the gales to wrench our trees and make them wind shaky, which is a special objection to the most of Florida pine. Facilities for rafting to Appalachicola down the Chattahoochee and Appalachicola rivers are splendid. This portion of the South has been singularly exempt from severe storms for many years past. No serious droughts have discouraged our farmers as far back as I can remember. Labor is only tolerable both as to quantity and quality. We have multitudes of cows roaming *ad libitum* in the wire-grass regions, costing nothing but the trouble of marking and herding. Sheep too are a paying investment, and would be more so were it not for dogs. This is emphatically a poor man's country for they spring up spontaneously and none ever seem to move off or die. T. M. Howard.

Reply to Humbug.

I take quite an interest in the articles on school teachers, rustics, etc., partly because of the talent displayed in them, but principally because I am a country teacher. Poor things! As "Bill" and "Humbug" have found local directors so far superior to country teachers, I would recommend that they change places; that is, if the teachers could be persuaded to perform the duties required of them without money and without price. Will "Humbug" please tell us how much actual time is usually put in by directors in one year?

"Humbug" says that in the majority of cases the teacher is a young fledgling, etc, and being too lazy to work must do something to contribute to his support. I pity you, "Humbug," or any one else who thinks that teaching is not work. There seems to be a class of people who know of no work but muscle work. They never did any other kind and they imagine no one else ever did. "Humbug" seems to think that it is quite a disgrace to be young, or as he expresses it, a fledgling. It must be, at least, the majority of Directors think so. The first question a Director asks an applicant for the school is: "Have you ever taught?" The next is: "What is your price?" And if they can get "an experienced teacher" for their price, they will generally hire him whether he knows anything or not.

"Humbug" says that the questions asked each other by the school children, are a good guide for Directors. I suppose they are, for they are the only guide that most of Directors use. They never think of visiting the school Now as far as the stepping stone is concerned, I think that school teaching will always be a stepping stone as long as we have the sub-District system with Directors who know nothing about teachers but low price and experience. Fledgling.

For the Floral Society.

Answer to "Muggins" inquiry in last week's Blade wishing me to give some directions for boquet making. The plan adopted by most florists is to stem each plant separately. For this procure wire No. 36, wind it on a thin, smooth board 3 inches wide, clip off and cut at each end of skein, have a supply of broom straws 3 to 6 inches long according to the size of boquet to be made, take a straw and wire, give the wire one turn around the end of the straw; place the short stem of a single flower on the straw, give it another turn and roll between the thumb and finger, and you have the flower firmly attached to a long stem. After stemming as many flowers of each kind as you will want, procure a light rod, attach a ball of thread (shoe-thread is the best) to the end of rod select some large and choice flower for the center, and commence to wind on the flowers, adding damp cotton batting or moss around the stems to keep the flowers from being pressed too closely together, mixing some green in with the flowers; keep winding on flowers until it of the required size; then trim with a row of rose geranium leaves, or some other pretty leaf, if short stemmed; stem as the flowers fasten, thread, slip on boquet paper, or use without: cover the stem with tin foil, and you have a nice boquet, if your colors are well selected.

If this should be of any benefit to any of the Society I may give another method which is of my own invention, at least I have never seen it used until I tried it. I like it better in some respects than the common way. I would advise all lovers of flowers to practice the arrangement of flowers and the blending of colors. A person who has never tried it has no idea of the effect that can be produced by the different arrangement of a few colors. A basket gives the best chance for a display of artistic skill. I might give some directions in basket work, but perhaps most of the society know as much about it as I do, and as I have already made this long, I will close. Moss Rosa

The society will no doubt be glad of any directions in basket work.—Ed. Household.

Peggy Speaks.

Well "Biddy," I am sorry I riled you. Did you stop to consider what a place the fire would be for a man to put his head? And was he so certain of the storm he would raise, if he should ask you to milk a cow? Supposing he should be sick, and there was no one else you could get to milk. I never was sorry I knew how to do the chores. You seem to think I have a brute for a husband. I don't think I would trade with you though, as I should want a man that wasn't afraid of me. You seem to think a lady is lowering herself a great deal to do chores even. What would you think of ladies working in the field, helping to stack hay, and planting and husking corn, and plowing and harrowing too, for that matter when necessary. I once knew a lady that taught high school in Cincinnati for several years. She married a young farmer and came West in the Fall. Her husband was sick, so he was unable to plow, and she dressed in his clothes and went and plowed in his place. She had common sense enough to know that it was no disgrace to help earn a living. She helped enough in the garden and on the farm that Summer to learn that the cabbage didn't grow on vines and potatos on bushes. And you really think the women are to blame for being nosed about. Well, I can't help thinking the nose must be on the other face, at your house.

Thank you, "Amethyst." You seem to understand my meaning better than "Biddy" did.

"Aunt Lizzie," I cannot think there are many men like the one you described I believe it is "Aunt Fannie" who thinks a man ought to keep a woman supplied with money all the while, without their asking for it. Why, "Aunt Fannie," I know women that would spend more money in one year than their husbands can earn in three if they only could get a chance. What would they do in such a case? Peggy Short.

From "Maxy."

Again do we come to the front with our pencil, this time for the purpose of having a chat with some of the "modern writers."

First, to begin with, will be "May Langdon." Now May, allow me to ask you a question. What would become of this "Grand old Nation," if everybody should have the "moral courage" to attend to his or her "own business?" I suppose your answer would be, that she would be "grander." Allow me to contradict, and give an example of a man who "pokes his nose" into other peoples' business. I mean the reporter, the man who supplies the many columns of our dailies and weeklies. He is a man that has the "cheek" to step up and ask you where you are going, about the "racket" you have had, and many questions that are none of his business. Yet it is his business for it is by his pencil that he makes his living.

I suppose you will think, that I am not tending to my own by using you as a fit subject for arguments sake, but I can't help it.

Can any of the many "modern authors," inform me where I can procure books on natural history? We have a secret society here consisting of six members, for the study of natural history, etc. "Yours truly" holding the office of C. S. of N. H.

We noticed in a late issue of the Blade, a writer (name forgotten) did not like us very well for giving a method to prevent pupils from whispering, which causes them to lose their play time. Well, we'll bet our last dollar, and can borrow more if needed, that that writer never taught a country school in old Huntington County. If he did, he didn't pay strict attention to business Racy Max.

Thanks.

Please allow me a small space in The Household to thank those who responded so kindly and promptly to my request for Sunday School supplies. I have received a good many papers and enough quarterlies to furnish the school two or three years, for which I thank you, but please do not send me any more lesson leaves or quarterlies. I have also received a good many letters and postal cards which I am answering as fast as I can Don't get discouraged. I will get around to you all after awhile. Our school, thanks to your kindness, is doing first-rate, and as all the rest in six or eight miles round have stopped we are quite proud of it.

One thing more. To those who send reading matter for my own private perusal, my especial thanks are due. Surely some little bird must have told them how very, very much it would be appreciated, for the Winter evenings will be long, but the means to buy reading matter is very short, not anywhere near on an equality, and please remember anything else in the same line will be as gratefully received. To those who wished to know, the nearest express office is Unionville, for that reason I wrote that as my address But please send all mail matter to

Mrs I. W. Eboin,
Mendota, Putnam Co., Mo.

I Miss Thee.

I miss thee when with dewy feet
The morning comes in robe of light,
And when the twilight shadows meet,
To draw the curtains of the night.

I miss thee when the sun rides high,
His regal banner all unrolled;
When Luna treads the midnight sky,
And stars light up her path of gold.

I miss thee in the garden aisles,
Or in the rosy, perfumed bowers,
When on the hills glad Summer smiles,
And love songs fill the passing hours.

I miss thee when from vale and hill
The music and the light have fled;
When nature's voice is strangely still,
And at my feet the flowers lie dead.

In that far home of which I dream,
The angels' home, that now is thine,
Where all things fair are what they seem,
O, can'st thou see these tears of mine?

O, thou who once did love me well,
Ere thou hadst passed the silent door,
I ask, though there is none to tell,
O, dost thou love me now no more?

The heart is still that beat for me,
O, can the lovely dead forget!
They cannot, for the soul is free,
My angel love, thou lovest yet.

Moss Rose

Inquiries.

Will some one of the numerous readers of the Blade give me a recipe that will cure bronchitis?—J. G Rattermann, Menominee, Cedar Co., Neb.

As I was interested in the letter, "A Home in California," found in September 29, I wish to inquire if the writer will please send an account of the trip to the mountains in midwinter, as is spoken of in the letter, to the address—Mrs S Cooper, Clinton, Wis I also desire the writer's Postoffice address in full.

Will some one through The Household give me a recipe for washing the teeth, consisting of camphor and borax and a third ingredient of which I have forgotten, and also how to proportion it, and oblige a constant reader of the Blade? I can supply the inquirer of the 15th with the words of "Silver Threads Among the Gold", by addressing me—Rebecca J. Rogers, Litchfield, Montgomery, Ill.

Will "B" please send a recipe for making cranberry jelly? I would like to get a good one; I notice the offer in The Household Department of October 6th —Mrs. Henry Ewing.

Will some one tell me what to do for hair that is uneven and splits at the ends? Mine is nice on my head but uneven at the ends and splits. I save all my combings, they are worth 60 cents an oz Will "Rosella Rice" or "Ethel May," or "Mrs. Jessamine of Argyle." write and tell me what to do for my hair? It is very thick and soft.—Miss Mary Dunn, Wooster, O.

Answers to Inquiries.

"J. C. C.," asks what to do with new feathers that smell bad. Place them on the grass in pleasant weather, not where the sun strikes hot, and leave them for a week day and night. Shake them up and turn them over every day.—T. F.

As the damp and frosty Winter approaches, thousands of people suffer untold agony from toothache and neuralgia, all of whom may be instantly relieved by the application of menthol over the seat of pain. It produces an agreeable, warm sensation, which is followed by alleviation of suffering. Applied to the cavity of the carious tooth, it gives prompt relief in toothache. This article, dissolved in alcohol and put up in small bottles, was for a long time sold at extravagant prices in Europe as a secret remedy for nervous headache and neuralgic pains, and is worthy of the most rigid experiments of all thus afflicted.—Box 14, Murray, Ind.

Recipes.

FRUIT CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.

To 1 qt. of sifted flour add 1 cupful of sugar, ½ cupful of butter, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, 1 of soda; rub all into the flour, stir in cold water to make a stiff batter, pour into a small tin pan, bake one hour; spice to suit the taste; 1 cupful of raisins improves it very much.—Edith Tucker, Thompson, O.

MOLASSES SPONGE CAKE.

½ cupful of shortening (any kind) fill with hot water, 1 cupful of molasses, 1 tablespoonful of soda, 1 teaspoonful of ginger, flour enough to thicken—but not too stiff.

LEMON PIES.

4 tablespoonsfuls of sugar, yolks of 2 eggs ½ tablespoonful of butter, juice of 1 lemon; whites for top. Splendid.—Mrs. B.

A NICE DESSERT FOR TEA.

Put a layer of sugar in the bottom of a quart bowl, then a layer of nice tart apples peeled and sliced thin, then another layer of sugar, and so on until the bowl is heaping full; pour in half teacupful of water and turn a saucer over and put in the oven with a slow fire, for two or three hours; set away to get cold, then turn upside down on a glass dish, you will have a layer of jelly and then of apples. It is as good as it is pretty.—S. A. Haskin.

CABBAGE SALAD.

Put 1 teacupful of good vinegar to boil with a teaspoonful of butter and a little pepper and mustard. Stir a tablespoonful of flour into half teacupful of sour cream, and when the vinegar boils pour this cream in stirring all the time. Pour this mixture, boiling hot, over a small head of cabbage cut fine, with a little salt sprinkled through; cover tight, and set away to get cold.—S. A. H.

PICKLED TOMATOS.

Put them down in salt; let them remain three days, then take them out and wipe them dry; boil the vinegar with horseradish, mustard seed, cloves, allspice, black pepper and a little garlic; when quite cold pour it over the tomatos This is for green tomatos.

MUSH BREAD.

Make some Indian mush; when cool, add a little salt and flour, enough to make thick batter; stir in some yeast; let it stand all night, to rise in the morning; add flour enough to make a dough bread. It is well to set it to rise. When light, mould it out in loaves. Grease your pans, and, when light, bake.

SPONGE CAKE.

Three eggs; one cup of sugar; beat to a cream; gradually stir into it one cup of flour, into which has been sifted one teaspoonful of baking powder.

RICE WATER.

Wash two ounces of best rice, and boil it fast for half an hour in a quart of water; any flavoring may be added, or a small piece of stick cinnamon; sugar used as desired. Lemonade made with rice water, when cold, is very nice.

THICK MILK.

Beat up a new large egg, pour on it half a pint of boiling milk, sweetened to taste and flavored with lemon peel, nutmeg or vanilla; serve cold in a glass.

SPONGE CAKE.

One pound of sugar, ½ lb. of flour, 10 eggs, juice of one lemon; beat the yolks very light, then slowly add the sugar, when beaten thoroughly, add the beaten whites, lemon, and lastly add flour; bake in a quick oven.

MAITRE d'HOTEL BUTTER.

Put a couple of ounces of fresh butter in a basin, the juice of a lemon, white sugar and salt to taste, and a small quantity of parsley, blanched free from moisture, and finely minced; incorporate the whole together effectually, and quickly and put it by in a cool place till wanted; this is splendid try it. Bridal Rose.

FLOAT.

If you have not a farina kettle use a crock for making your float. To have it very nice and if you are not hurried in making it, make in a vessel placed in a kettle partly filled with boiling water. There will be no danger then of the float getting lumpy. For a large dish of float I take 3 pts. of skimmed milk and when it barely comes to a boil I add four well beaten eggs into which ½ pt. of sugar has been well stirred. Let it thicken to the consistence of pretty thick cream and remove from the fire. It becomes thicker when cold. When cool stir in two small teaspoonsfuls of any flavoring you desire. Just before setting on the table add 1 pt. of whipped cream slightly thickened with pulverized sugar. If you have not the cream, in making the float beat the whites of the eggs separately and to a very stiff froth, and when the milk comes to a boil turn them into it for a moment, until they are barely scalded, then lift out on a dish and reserve until the other part of the float is made. You had better sweeten to suit your taste as what would please me might not another B

Clairvoyants in Washington.

There are, says a Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier, at least 100 well-known clairvoyants in Washington. Sometimes they do a little lobbying, and they have a chance to convert susceptible Congressmen over to a faith in the dark art. Detective McDevitt, whose name is known all over the country, once told me something about orgies worse and more dreadful in their conception than the one described. These take place in a region known as "Hell's Bottom," and also in the southern portion of the city, where thousands of people huddle together in broken-down shanties, and live, outside of their stealings, God only knows how. Among these negros Voudooism is practiced to an extent that is simply alarming. Alarming, because often horrible crimes are committed at these hellish revels that the police seem to make no effort to stop. A party of old men and toothless, hideous looking women crowd into a room with some young men and young women, until the narrow apartment is packed. Then the old women, according to the detective, commence a measured, crooning voice of some weird music, which is soon joined in by old men and then by the young people. The girls are clasped around the necks and waists and shoulders by the old women, and, under the "spells" that are put on them go into a faint or fit, and the orgie soon becomes at once horrible and indescribable.

Food for Reflection.

London Echo.

Sovereigns and statesmen of Europe would do well to reflect upon this cosmopolitan sorrow. Were every one of them swept away to-morrow the peoples would not be half so deeply touched. European sovereigns and statesmen still maintain their control over the bodies and possessions of those whose lives and treasure are lavished in dynastic aggrandizement, but they have lost the hearts of the people. In the hour of her sorrow the great cosmopolitan Republic commands far more sympathy beyond its border than the proudest historic monarch of continental Europe could command over his subjects.

Our Young Folks.

THE SEALER'S STORY.

It was the second Winter we used the "shoot" off the Black Stoss down into the north branch of the St. Margarite.

This shoot, as they call it, was a lumber slide; a kind of inclined trough, leading from the table-land back to the "Stoss," down to the river; the side of the mountain here being quite too ledgy and precipitous to admit of using ordinary logging sleds and cattle upon it

Our company owned a large tract of spruce and pine in the back country above, and the shoot was built to run the saw logs down from the brow of the mountain to the water, where they would be rafted to the mills. It had cost upwards of 10,000 dollars, and was rather more than half a mile in length. being carried in a straight line downward at an angle of not far from 30 degrees.

The bed of the shoot was of hewn logs, matched and nailed together, forming a smooth, inclined plane five feet in width, with "shores," or sides, of the same squared timber, two feet in height. A kind of huge spout was thus made down which the logs could be discharged upon the ice in the branch

This was as it stood and was used through the first Winter; but during storms, the snow troubled us a great deal, drifting over it and fouling the slide, and before commencing work the second Winter, a plank boxing, or shed, was built over a great part of it, to keep out the snow, Joists were spiked to the "shores," on the outside, and to these the planks were nailed, thus converting the shoot into a long box, high enough, in fact, for a man to stand erect in.

From the top of the shoot, sled rods led off into the forest in all directions. As fast as the loads of logs came in, they were tumbled upon the inclined brow, or "apron," and thence set in motion, with pike-poles, into the throat of the great spout. Once set sliding, no farther care for them was needed. Down they would go, gathering headway rapidly on the steep, smooth slide, and would come out at the "toe" with tremendous force and spitefulness—ploughing into the frozen earth, or glancing along the ice across the river

In fact, the logs "broomed" and split so bady that a "slow" was rigged to catch them on; this latter contrivance being a continuation of the timber spout, carried for a hundred yards or more across the stream, on a level surface. Three men were kept at the toe, to see that the logs did not foul there.

From the brow at the top, a strong wire ran down to the foot, where there was a bell. A lever at the top worked the wire. When a load of logs had come to the brow and was ready to be sent down, the men at the top first gave the lever a wrench, to notify the men below to stand clear. A big pine log, 30 feet long by three feet in diameter, weighing at least two tons and coming out on the slow with the velocity of a cannon ball, was no plaything. Sometimes the logs would go end over end, clear across the river.

A log plunging down made a peculiar roaring noise. The whole shoot trembled and seemed to hum under it It was something as when, in a saw-mill, a great "circular" goes tearing through a long log.

Week after week the wooded mountain-side across the branch echoed to that deep, prolonged whir-r-r-r! We had 30 teams drawing in logs to the brow. At least a thousand logs were sent down every day. Only one log was let go at a time. But each passed down the shoot, a distance of about 3,000 feet, in less than half a minute, particularly in the morning, when the slide was icy.

Besides the men at the brow and at the toe, we kept a boy on the shoot, half-way up, to tend the wire and to report if any trouble ocurred. That Winter we had hired for this purpose a lad whom they called Tort Guillot.

What "Tort" was a nickname for, I am sure I do not know. His father, Glam Guillot, a French Canadian, worked for us and kept Tort stimulated to his work by an occasional "birching." The boy had drivers' "corks" in his boots, and used to walk up and down on the plank boxing over the slide, or lie on it looking through the cracks at the logs as they shot down under him.

About 3 o'clock one afternoon, as I was sealing a pile of logs beside the slow, I heard a heavy crash away up the side of the mountain, and a moment or two after, saw Tort hurrying down the top of the shoot. He ran out where I was stanging.

"*Un buche*," he said, had "stubbed" and jumped the *glissade*, tearing through the plank boxing.

Tort was not a little excited, and no wonder, for the log had jumped not very far from where he had been sitting at the time. While he was telling me this, we heard the bell strike—followed almost instantly by another crash away up the side of the Stoss. A second log had jumped.

Running to the semaphore, I set the signal, to stop sending down logs, then climbed up with Tort to see what was the matter. Not quite half-way up from the slow, we came to a great ragged hole in the plank covering. Splinters lay scattered on the snow in all directions The logs had dashed through the planking, as if it had been brown paper, and flown on like arrows. We saw one of them standing end up against a tree, two or three hundred feet below.

Getting into the shoot through the hole, we crawled up the slippery bed on our hands and knees. It was a queer place. Wads of woody fibre lay about scoured up from the hewn timbers which formed the floor; and every nook was driven full of bark *meal*, from the logs. Here and there long slivers stuck in the planks overhead and on the sides, so firmly that we could not tear them out with our hands.

Fifty or 60 feet up the shoot from the hole, I found the cause of the mischief. One of the long, square timbers of the bed had warped from its matchings, at the upper end. It was against the end of this timber, which projected three or four inches, that the logs had stubbed and glanced.

A little work with the adze and a few extra nails would make all right, but it was getting dusk, and reflecting that I should have time the following morning for so short a job, before the day's work began, I sent word to the upper gang to commence work on time as usual.

Next morning it was snowing thickly, and we at the lower camp were rather late astir. I had finished breakfast by 6 o'clock, however, and at once set off to climb up the slide, taking Tort with me to carry the auger and a handful of tree nails. Shovel and adze were about as much as I could manage to climb up the smooth planking with.

On coming to the "break," we found the hole nearly full of snow, but cleared it partly out and got down into the shoot. I then looked at my watch, and found that there remained only 20 minutes before 7 o'clock. But as the men rarely began running down logs much before 8, I felt very little uneasiness on that account. I bored my holes, drove the tree-nails, and then leisurely adzed off the still projecting edge of the timber.

Meanwhile I had sent Tort farther up the shoot to see if there were any other timbers similarly sprung. He came sliding back just as I had finished. It then lacked one minute of 7.

We picked up the tools and started to make our way back down to the hole, holding on by the joists, when I noted a slight grating, creaking noise on the planking overhead. Tort heard it, too, and better than I, he could interpret the sound.

"*Mon Dieu!*" he screamed. "*Il est le fil de la cloche! Saut!*" (It's the bell-wire! Jump! Jump!)

He dropped auger and tree-nails, and springing frantically to the little joist rafters over our heads, drew his body up and clung to them like a bat. I scarcely know how I did it, but next instant I was clinging to the under side of those sticks of joists, in much the same way—and none too quickly, either.

There came a rumbling noise. The jois-sticks thrilled in our fingers. The timbers shook violently; and amid a hurricane of ice dust, bits of pine bark and slivers which seemed to almost burst the shoot the great log, like a black bobbin, shot down beneath my back. The wind it raised nearly blew us after it.

Tort dropped to his feet.

"*Descendé!*" he screamed to me in French. "Get down to the hole and get out before another comes!"

His boot-corks helped him to keep his feet on the icy slide. The lad half-ran, half slid down the steep incline, and catching by the splintered edges of the hole, drew himself out. But, I plunging blindly after him, with smooth boot-soles, slipped headlong, and went sliding wildly down past the aperture.

Again that low, horrible, rattling, creaking sound on the planks. Another log was coming.

It was death to lie sprawling there. With a mighty effort I stopped myself and sprang up—but slipped again: It was coming.

I felt the jar—heard the rumble above —and with a convulsive squirm of my body, hugged to the right shore and partially rolled myself up on the timber.

Next moment peppered, with bits of bark, ice and slivers, I was fairly *blown* down the shoot in the wake of the log which had *howled* by, so close as almost to graze my outer leg.

I have heard it said that a cannon-shot may pass so closely to a man as to kill him, without actually hitting him. I am inclined to believe it. So near had that log come to me in its swift course, that I felt for the moment quite nerveless and stunned, and went rolling and sliding down after it for 50 feet or more.

But the thought that other logs were to follow stimulated me to check myself. Getting on the shore and climbing bat-like again to the joists in the corner of the boxing, I waited the onset—for I could hear the wire creaking again.

It soon came, with the same whirlwind rush, nearly tearing me from my perch. But I held fast; and in this not very easy position, I weathered the passage of three more logs.

Then came a respite.

Tort had run to the bottom of the shoot, shouting that the "boss" was killed. In fact, I had heard his cry of terror, when, looking in at the hole through which he had but barely escaped himself, he saw that second log whiz down upon me.

But before he could run to the foot of the shoot, the shovel and adze had come flying out at the toe, and the men there, knowing something must be wrong, had raised the semaphore and signalled to the gang above to stop running in logs.

I heard them hurrying up on the outside of the shoot. They came to the hole and shouted. I answered, and was glad to wait for them to crawl down to me and help me out; for I was too weak and overcome to get out alone.

And to this day, whenever I take cold and have a feverish night, I am almost certain to dream of the terrible rush and *howl* with which those logs tore past me in the shoot down the side of Black Stoss.—*Youth's Companion.*

Boy Inventors.

Some of the most important inventions have been the work of mere boys. The invention of the valve-motion to the steam engine was made by a boy. Watts left the engine in a very incomplete condition, from the fact that he had no way to open or close the valves, except by means of levers operated by hand. He set up a large engine at one of the mines, and a boy was hired to work these valve-levers; although this was not hard work, yet it required his constant attention. As he worked these levers, he saw that part of the engine moved in the right direction, and at the same time he had to open or close the valves. He procured a strong cord and made one end fast to the upper part of the engine, and the other end to the valve of the lever; the boy had the satisfaction of seeing it move off with perfect regularity of motion. A short time after the foreman came around and found the boys playing marbles at the door. Looking at the engine he soon saw the ingenuity of the boy, and also the advantage of so great an invention. Mr. Watts then carried out the boy's inventive genius in a practical form, and made the steam engine a perfect automatic working machine.

The power loom is the invention of a farmer's boy who had never seen or heard of such a thing. He whittled one out with his jackknife, and after he had got it all done, he, with great enthusiasm, showed it to his father, who at once kicked it all to pieces, saying he would have no boy about him that would spend his time on such foolish things The boy gathered up the pieces and laid them away. Soon after this his father bound him out as an apprentice to a blacksmith, about 12 miles from home. The boy was delighted at the idea of learning a trade, and he soon found out that his new master was kind and took a lively interest in him. He had made a loom of what was left of the one his father had broken up, which he showed to his master. The blacksmith saw he had no common boy as an apprentice, and that the invention was a valuable one. He immediately had a loom constructed under the supervision of the boy. It worked to their perfect satisfaction, and the blacksmith furnished the means to manufacture the looms, the boy to receive one-half the profit. In about a year the blacksmith wrote to the boy's father that he should be at his house at a given time, and should bring with him a wealthy gentleman who was the inventor of the celebrated power-loom. You may be able to judge of the astonishment at the old home when his son was presented to him as the inventor, who told him that the loom was the same as the model that he had kicked to pieces but a year before.—*Our Little Granger.*

Two Men Inside.

An old Indian once illustrated temptation and conscience in this style: He asked a white man to give him some tobacco for his pipe. The man gave him a loose handful from his pocket. The next day he came back and asked for the white man. "For," said he, "I found a quarter of a dollar among the tobacco."

"Why don't you keep it?" asked a bystander.

"I've got a good man and a bad man here," said the Indian, pointing to his breast; "and the good man say, 'It is not mine; give it back to the owner.'

"The bad man say, 'Never mind, you got it, and it is your own now.'

"The good man say, 'No, no, you must not keep it!'

"So I don't know what to do, and I think to go to sleep, but the good and bad man keep talking all night, and trouble me; and now I bring the money back, I feel good."

Get one for Yourself.

An officer of the Union Army relates that upon one occasion, after a charge upon the enemy's works, a fierce encounter and a fall back for reinforcements a bright young Irish soldier was found to have a rebel flag captured from the foe. Approaching him he said: "I'll send that to the rear as one of our trophies; give me the flag." "Sure, I'll not give it ye," said Pat; "if ye are wanting one, there's plenty av 'em behind that ridge over beyant where I got this; sure ye can go and git one for yerself."

King and Courtiers.

Holub's "Seven Years in Africa."

When he arrived, Sekhomo would keep on shaking my hand, while his factotum, who could speak Dutch, would be perpetually begging for something in his master's name. The King at other times would stand with his arms akimbo, his myrmidons squatting around him in a semi-circle and imitating everything he did; if he laughed, they laughed; if he gaped, they gaped; if he yawned, they yawned, and one day when his Majesty burned his mouth with some tea that was too hot, they all puckered up their faces as if they likewise were experiencing the pain; when he turned to go home, they rose and followed him in single file like a flock of geese.

AN ACCESSION TO THE FAMILY.

A Daughter Comes into the Spoopendyke Family.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Well, well, well," said Mr. Spoopendyke, with a grin, that involved the whole head, and an effort at a tip toe tread that shook the whole house. "And so it's a girl, my dear."

Mrs. Spoopendyke smiled faintly and Mr. Spoopendyke picked up his heiress.

"It's the image of you," she said, regarding with some trepidation Mr. Spoopendyke's method of handling the infant.

"I don't see how you make that out," said Mr. Spoopendyke gravely. "I don't know when my nose looked like the thumb part of a boiled lobster claw. Do I understand you that my eyes bear any resemblance to the head of a screw?"

"I mean the general features," murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"The general features seem to be all mouth," retorted Mr. Spoopendyke, examining his acquisition. "If our general features are at all alike, my shape must remind you of an earthquake. Hi! kitchee! kitchee! What makes her fold up her legs like that?"

"She can't help it," reasoned Mrs. Spoopendyke. "They'll straighten out in time."

"No time like the present," quoted Mr. Spoopendyke and he took his daughter's feet and commenced pulling her limbs. "I don't want any bandy legged first in this family while I'm at the head of it."

Naturally the baby began to cry and Mr. Spoopendyke essayed to soothe it.

"Hi! kitchee! kitchee! kitchee-ee-ee!" he chirruped. "Great Scott, what a cavern! Any idea how much this mouth weighs? Hi! kitchee! kitch-e-e! You'll have to get that mouth roofed in before cold weather. What's the matter with her, anyway?"

"Perhaps you hurt her. Let me take her, please," pleaded helpless Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"She's doing well enough. Hi! you! Hold up! Haven't you anything to catch this mouth in? It's spilling all over the neighborhood. Hi! Topsy, Genevieve, Cleopatra, dry up! I'm going to have trouble breaking this young one's temper, I can see that. Here! bend the other way once!" and Mr. Spoopendyke tried to straighten up his offspring without avail.

"Let her come to me, do, please," moaned Mrs. Spoopendyke, and Mr. Spoopendyke was forced to hand her over.

"Well, that's quite a baby," said he, nursing his knee and eying the infant. "What're those bumps over its eyes for? What preponderance of intelligence do they represent?"

"You musn't talk so," remonstrated Mrs. Spoopendyke. "She's the handsomest baby you ever saw."

"Well, she's got to stop biting her nails before she goes any further with this procession. Here, take your hands out of your mouth, can't you? Why don't you put her hands down?"

"Why, all babies do that," explained Mrs. Spoopendyke. "You can't stop that."

"I'm going to try," said Mr. Spoopendyke, "and I don't want to be interfered with in bringing the child up. Here, you, Maud S. Bonesetter, put your hands in your pockets. Don't you let me see any more nail-chewing, or you and I'll get mixed up in an argument. She gets that from your family, Mrs. Spoopendyke."

"Say, dear, don't you want to go and order some things?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"No," rejoined her husband, "I want to see this youngster. Where's his chin? Do babies always have their upper jaw set right on their shoulders? Kitchee! kitchee! Her scalp comes clear to the bridge of her nose. I don't believe she's quite right. Where's her forehead? Great Moses! Her head is all on the back part! Say, that baby's got to be pressed. That's no shape."

"Get away," exclaimed Mrs. Spoopendyke indignantly. "She's a perfect angel. There's nothing in the world the matter with her."

"Of course you know," growled Mr. Spoopendyke. "You don't want anything more than a fog horn and misspent appropriation to be an orphan asylum. If I had your faith and the colic I'd make a living as a foundling's home! She'll be old enough to spank in a week, won't she?"

"No, she won't," said Mrs. Spoopendyke. "She'll never be old enough for that."

"I'll bet she will," grunted Mr. Spoopendyke, "if she isn't she'll get it before she matures up to that period. That's all Let me take her. Here, let's have her."

But Mrs. Spoopendyke flatly refused.

"Keep your dod gasted baby, then!" roared Mr. Spoopendyke. "If you know more about babies than I do, then keep her. The way you coddle her one would think she was a new paste for the complexion. If you had one more brain and a handle, you'd make a fair rattle box! Fit you up with a broken sofa and a grease spot and you'd do for a second-hand nursery."

And Mr. Spoopendyke started off to find his friend Specklewottle, who congratulated him, and started off with him to assist in the selection of an overcoat and a pair of ear-muffs as precautionary against the approaching Winter.

Green Persimmons.

Gen. Lee is said to have asked a straggler, whom he found eating green persimmons, if he did not know they were unfit for food. "I'm not eating them for food, General," replied the man; "I'm eating them to draw up my stomach to fit my rations."

Married Men and Nervousness.

Norristown Herald.

Early rising is said to be the cause of many nervous diseases. Married men take the necessary precaution by heroically permitting their wives to get up first to make the fires, do the marketing, etc. A man can't retain his health without making some sacrifices.

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THE GREAT
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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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The Farm.

In this Department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Care of Comb-Honey.

Much has been written in regard to the best methods of securing large yields of honey, the hives best adapted to secure such yields, etc., while but little has been said in regard to caring for such honey after it has been obtained. It is said that Mr. Durand, the strawberry propagator of New Jersey, obtains more money from his few rows of strawberries carefully tended, and put upon the market in fine condition, than is obtained from as many acres grown and sent to market by shiftless parties. We find the same thing occurring in regard to much produce which is sent to market, and honey is no exception to the rule. To place our honey upon the market in the best possible shape therefore should be the aim of every bee-keeper in the land.

If honey is left in the hives but a few days after being sealed over, its snowy whiteness will be changed to a yellowish white, by the bees running over it, thus spoiling it for a really fancy article. Hence he that wishes to get the first price for his honey will remove it from the hives as soon as sealed, and not leave it on till the end of the season, to save the trouble of going over the apiary more than once, as the custom of some is. I go over my yard once a week, removing all sealed boxes, and placing empty ones in their places, and consider this none too often. After taking the honey from the hives there are two more things to be looked after, or we may have but a second-rate article, no matter how white and nice it may be when first taken off. If stored in a damp and cold room, honey will take on dampness; and if left there long enough, it will become unsalable. How often we see honey becoming transparent and standing in drops on the surface of the combs, ready to leak on being handled the least bit, which not only hurts the looks of it very much but makes it liable to sour unless consumed very soon. While in New York in 1877 I saw in a damp cellar several hundred weights that had became so damp as to burst the cells and run over the crates, floor, etc. It smelt very bad, and was unsightly to behold.

To avoid a mishap like this honey should be stored in a very warm, dry room as soon as taken from the hives and left there for a month or more before it is crated preparatory to sending it to sending it to market. For this purpose I use a room seven by ten feet in the southwest corner of my shop, having the outside painted a dark color so that the sun will make the room as warm as possible. The mercury in this room will stand from 90 to 100 degrees most of the time, thus ripening the honey so that in a month's time it can be handled and turned over as much as I please, and not a drop will leak out, even from the uncapped cells at the edges of the box.

If kept thus warm, as nearly all practical apiarists of the present time claim it should be kept, the second trouble is quite likely soon to appear, which comes in the shape of the larvæ of the wax moth. Worms in the boxes an inch long and nearly as large as a pipe stem are not very tempting to a customer who is in search of a nice box of honey for his family, or perchance for a select party. These have been seen by the writer while looking over honey at different markets. To prevent such a state of affairs, the honey, when taken from the hive, should be raised a foot or more from the floor to permit the placing of burning sulphur underneath the pile, if the moth worm should be troublesome. Examine the honey every few days, and if you see many boxes with little white places resembling flour on the combs, you may know that the little worms have commenced to work and will eventually eat the sealing off, unless either they are killed by burning sulphur or their work is arrested by cold weather. To sulphur, get a pan of coals and set them in a kettle or fix them in some way to prevent danger from fire, and when they are burning pour on them three-quarters of a pound of sulphur for every 200 cubic feet contained in the room. Sulphur the last thing before crating, and you may be sure your honey will not depreciate while staying in the market. Just how the eggs of the moth get in the boxes is not known. Some suppose the bees carry them there on their feet from walking on places where the miller has deposited them, while others think the miller gets access to the interior of the hive at certain times.

When thoroughly ripened and sulphured as above, the honey should be stored in crates made of nice white wood, holding about 25 pounds each, with the gross weight and the weight of the crate plainly marked on each as well as the net weight. When honey is thus put up it will always bring the highest price in the market. If there is any difference in the honey it should be graded. I make three grades, putting none but that which is nice and white in No. 1. For No. 2 that which is mixed with buckwheat honey is used as well as that built on old combs from which it is always darker than that from new. Buckwheat, golden-rod and other Fall honey goes as No. 3, as well as all combs which have once been occupied with brood. When all box honey in the United States is placed upon the market in the above-described condition, we shall have made a long stride toward a settled market value for our product as there now is for most other productions.—*G. M. Doolittle, in Rural New Yorker.*

Selection and Treatment of Swine.

It would not be correct to say that success in hog breeding depends upon the proper selection of the male altogether, but it is correct to say that it largely depends upon it. In all breeding it is the male that impresses itself upon the external of the offspring. The mule is often cited as an illustration of this fact. The mule is an ass with some modification. Take the best sows or the best mares of the world and breed them to inferior males and the offspring will be inferior, while the offspring of inferior sows or mares can be greatly improved by the use of good males. Every one is familiar with these truths.

The breeder and farmer will, therefore, see that it is of the utmost importance to start right by carefully selecting the boar. He should be an animal of fine external form, thick, short neck, broad face and heavy under jaw. All these indicate a strong vitality, and necessarily that must exist in every meat producing animal. He should also have good width between the fore legs, large girth immediately behind them, long ribs, well spread out from the back, broad loin and well-developed, have clean, elastic skin, soft hair, which should be free from bristles, clean limbs, small joints, and if possible a concave face and slightly drooping ears. Experience has demonstrated that these features are indications of the qualities required in a good breeder, and they have passed into rules which writers have long since needed.

In selecting a boar, however, the animal itself should not be the only thing looked at. It is well to see the whole herd from which he is to be selected, for the purpose of ascertaining if they have good forms and constitutions and even feeding qualities. If these are shown, it is safe to select a boar from the herd, but a breed of hogs in which there are no two alike ought never to be looked to for a boar. Nor must the sows upon which it is intended to cross him, be entirely lost sight of. Their defects especially need to be studied, in order that in the selection of the boar such a one may be selected as will correct the defects of the sows in the offspring. For instance, if the sows should be light in the ham, the boar should be particularly strong there. If the sows have sharp backs, breed only to a boar with a broad back, and so on. Sometimes the sow is too coarse in some particular part, and the remedy is to select a boar particularly fine in those parts. It is usually recommended to select a boar somewhat smaller and more compact than the sows upon which he is to be crossed.

As to the breed, we have nothing to say here, leaving the breeder or farmer to use his own taste and judgment. He ought to be able to tell what he wants when the different breeds are so easily seen. But having chosen the breed, the boar should be pure, for if not pure, there will be no certainty that he will be able to stamp his own qualities upon his offspring. It may also be wise in this connection to say a word upon the treatment of the boar after he is procured. Many a farmer is disappointed in a boar, for which he has paid a good price, when the fault is wholly his. Perhaps he shuts the animal up in a close pen—a very usual custom. The boar has, under such circumstances, no opportunity for exercise, and quite likely he is fed highly at the same time. Lack of activity is the certain result of such treatment. But even this treatment is no worse than turning the animal loose among an unlimited number of sows and among stock hogs. Under these circumstances he is soon worried and worked almost to death. There should be a medium treatment practiced. Do not confine the animal too closely, and do not let him rove according to his own sweet will. He should have a comfortable pen with a lot adjoining; should have good, nutritious food, and kept in a condition of thrift, not too fat nor too poor.—*Western Rural.*

Seed Failures.

It is not alone in the failure of seed corn that farmers' crops are short this year. The failure is evidently general. The greatest failure in proportion to the intended crop is in cane seed. It is going to be the cause of a great back-set in the expected advance in sugar and syrup-making this Fall. There is also a universal complaint of the thinness of wheat, which is evidently mainly to be attributed to the failure of the seed to germinate. There has been also a general complaint of the failure of garden and flower seeds. And none of this can be laid to the change of a cold, wet or unfavorable May—the month of the germination of nearly all farm or garden seeds. It was particularly favorable in condition of soil and suitable sunshine and showers. Most of the defects in seeds must be attributed to the early freeze last Fall, before seeds were perfected and dried out. Freezing seeds when in an imperfect or damp condition is fatal to their vitality. The loss to Iowa this year is enormous. And yet it could all have been avoided by prudent care.

In the first place, seed corn should be gathered from the field so soon as the earliest and best ears are fairly out of milk. This can be done late in August or early in September. Then dry it out thoroughly in the sun. Do not a moment imagine that it is best to hang it up or lay it away in the shade. There is nothing equal in giving vitality or perparing it to stand the terrible freezing of our Winters like sunshine. And more sunshine would ripen in a proper way our children, young men and young women. And sunshine will even give vigor and elasticity to old age. When the corn and cob is thoroughly dry, put it away where it will keep dry, and there will be no discount of its vitality next Spring. And the same process will perfect and preserve all kinds of seed and grain. And no farmer should risk his crops or his property on doubtful seeds.

But farmers should not rely too certainly on the care he has taken of the seed grain. It may have been exposed to currents of air in the changes of temperature, when it would get damp and by a sudden depression the atmosphere freezes it before it dries off. So every farmer should make a fair test long before seed time, so if anything has been fatal or even injurious, he would have time to procure other seed. The lesson of this year is a serious one, involving the loss of many millions, and it should suffice for a decade at least. And the time is just at hand when corn, cane and other seed will demand attention.—Iowa Register.

The Care of Sheep.

Hon. E. A. Kenney, at a meeting of the Plainfield, Vermont, Agricultural Society, said he would recommend the following rules to be observed in the care of Sheep:

1. With regard to management, never starve a sheep, especially in Summer.

2. Do not feed much grain if you have good hay, but at all events never let your sheep grow poor.

3. Many farmers lose by letting their sheep live as long in Autumn without feeding as possible, consequently, if they are in good condition in October, and lose flesh and are made to gain again, there will be a tender place in the wool.

4. Have your lambs come in March, if coarse wool; in May, if fine.

5. Shear your sheep, if possible, before the 20th of May.

6. Keep your sheep from cold storms at all times of the year, and be as careful of them as of your horse. Many sheep perish by showers after shearing, even in July; so I say shear at a time of the year that they can be housed for a week after shearing; and in storms in Autumn, if sheep are exposed, it takes a long time to dry the wool, and the sheep are consequently uncomfortable for a long time; colds and consumption are the result.

7. Raise the standard of your flock; weigh every fleece at shearing; number the sheep, and note the weight of the fleece, and then sell or kill your poorest sheep, as like produces like, and your average will soon go from four to seven pounds.

But little need be said about raising lambs; only take care of them, and be sure especially to know whether the lamb is able to draw the milk. This is one great objection to having lambs come at the pasture, as they do not receive the attention they ought.

Much more might be said with regard to the general management in feeding, salting, curing disease, castrating and docking lambs, but I have said enough, and if any hints that I have suggested will prove of use to my brother farmers, I feel that I shall be amply repaid.

Seeding Land to Grass.

Probably nine-tenths of the farmers of the United States sow all their grass seed in the Spring, and usually can give no better reason than that they have always done so, and their fathers before them. Many of them do not know that any other season will answer for seeding. On the majority of farms, in this latitude, August and September are better than Spring, as a good crop of hay may be obtained the following season, whether the grass seed be sown alone, or with wheat or rye. I have sown grass seed with wheat in early September, on land not subject to heaving, and taken a good crop of each the following season. Clover seed will necessarily have to be sown in Spring, as the young plants are liable to Winter kill. Where the frost heaves the ground in Winter or Spring, after seeding with or without grain, it pays to roll the whole field with a heavy roller, first sowing the clover seed. If the plants stand firm and well, the smoothing harrow may be substituted for the roller. The roller, or harrow, should be used as early in Spring as the surface becomes dry enough to crumble.

In many cases it is good policy to sow grass seed alone. For instance, one has a "run out" meadow and wishing to keep it in grass, can plow down the sod as early in Spring as possible to work it well, apply a good surface dressing of manure, harrowing it in well, making a fine seed bed, and on this sow the varieties of grass and clover seed desired. Usually a fair crop of hay may be made from the land the same season, and a better one the season following. Lands may thus be seeded in early fall to good advantage. For instance, take any sward land that hardly pays the expense of mowing it, and plow it in August and treat it as above, sowing it immediately to grasses, including clover, which will become well rooted before Winter sets in, and a good crop of hay may be reasonably expected the next season. Any other land than sward may be thus seeded, if done in August (provided it be sufficiently fertile), and produce a good crop of hay the following season.—*W. H. W. Worcester Co., Mass.*

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

Southern Bankers Paying $25 per $1,000—The Confederacy Had $7,000,000 in Gold in London.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—Inquiry among the money brokers to day develops the fact that there is considerable interest manifested in the demand for Confederate bonds. Gideon Townsend seems to be the principal purchaser. He said to-day he had received quite a number of orders from New York for the purchase of these bonds, and that he had purchased a large amount of them. Since the excitement with regard to them started he has received numerous inquiries from parties here and elsewhere, who have Confederate bonds, as to the price paid and the kind of bonds wanted. He says he buys only those which have the 1865 attached to them. These bonds are known as the "Confederate dollar band." The price he pays is $25 per $1,000 bond.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 13.—R. J. Moses, No 61 Wall street, New York, telegraphed to various banks in this City to-day to secure as many Confederate bonds as possible for him, at $2 per $1,000. All the banks but the First National paid no attention to his request. That bank sent him on $250,000 of bonds. Many people here have thousands of dollars of these bonds, but are not willing to part with them. The only reason assigned for this speculation is that the Confederate government during the war deposited $7,000,000 of Confederate gold in England for provisions and that has never been touched. If the bulk of the bonds can be collected, it will probably entitle the holders to the English deposit, the English government having refused several times to recognize the right of the Federal government to the money. There seems to be no local speculation.

GALVESTON, Oct. 13. — Confederate bonds are being bought up in large quantities by speculators throughout the State.

EX-CONFEDERATES

Denounce Guiteau's Crime and Tender Sympathy to Mrs. Garfield.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 13.—At a reunion of ex Confederates the following resolution was adopted:

"While we are proud of the devotion exhibited in the cause of the Confederacy, we accept the result as the will of Divine Providence, and will stand by the flag of the Union with the same devotion with which we sustained the colors of the lost cause.

"WHEREAS, We are proud of our citizenship, and it is meet and proper we should put ourselves on record by denouncing the late assassination of the President; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we abhor the crime of assassination under all circumstances, and when the object of the felon's blow is a President of the United States, we find no words adequate to express our abhorrence and detestation of an act so calamitous, a deed so deplorable and a crime so repugnant to every feeling of patriotism and of humanity.

"*Resolved*, That we tender our respectful sympathy to Mrs. Garfield and family of the deceased President in their sore affliction."

AN OSSIFIED CHOROID.

A Milwaukee Oculist Successfully Removes It from a Patient.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Dr. Houghman, the oculist, to-day exhibited an ossified choroid of the human eye, quite as large as a silver quarter and a couple of times as thick. It was developed by a recent operation successfully performed by the Doctor. L. M. Richards, of Jefferson County, came to him some time ago and told him that, 25 years ago, while chopping in the woods, he injured one of his eyes. It became inflamed, but after a year's time healed, leaving the eye totally blind. He was not bothered with it any more till a year or more ago, when it again became very painful, and felt as though there was a strong pressure behind it. The other eye, in sympathy with the injured member, began to fail also. Dr. Houghman removed it, and was astonished to find that ossification had set in, and the choroid had returned to bone. There are only two cases of the kind on record, which makes this instance something remarkable.

LYNCHED

For an Outrage Upon a Little Girl.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13.—Jack Williams, a negro, convicted at Orangeburg, S. C., on Saturday for an outrage upon a white girl aged 11, was taken from the jail about 2 o'clock this morning and hanged. The jury through a misunderstanding rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Under the statute such recommendation reduces the punishment from death to life imprisonment, and the prisoner was sentenced on Wednesday accordingly. The public, aroused against the jury, determined the prisoner should never reach the penitentiary. The crime was revolting in its details and the prisoner confessed his guilt. The following was found fastened across the breast of the body of Williams, printed in large letters on a piece of homespun: "Our wives, mothers, sisters and daughters shall be protected, the decision of an Orangeburg jury to the contrary notwithstanding."

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they cant cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble, and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney Wort has that specific action—and at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day, and cure yourself. Liquid and dry sold by all druggists.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TO SWING.

Preparations for the Execution of an Indian.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct 12.—Sha-quah-nee, a full blood Sac and Fox Indian, will be executed at Fort Smith, on Oct 11, unless President Arthur commutes the death sentence to life imprisonment. All the preparations for the ghastly work are completed. The culprit is in a terrible state of excitement, and spending his time alternately cursing and praying. He says he will never submit to die a dog's death on the scaffold, and will force the guards to shoot him before the rope is put around his neck. He killed a white man in the Nation about one year ago, against whom he had a grudge. It is said he first waylaid and shot his victim, lodging no less than eight or ten bullets in his body; he then cut off the dead man's head and stuck it on a pole some distance from the scene of the tragedy. Sah-quah-nee stoutly protests his innocence, and says President Arthur will suffer the torments of the damned unless he interferes and prevents the shedding of innocent blood. It is not thought Arthur will stay the sentence, and the Indian will doubtless swing.

MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.

Card from the Chairman of the Relief Commission.

DETROIT, Oct. 13.—The new Fire Relief Commission of this State issued the following statement and appeal for relief:

The Commission of Michigan in returning their thanks to the people of the United States for their generous donation for the relief of sufferers by the late fires in this State, beg to report that they have now abundance of clothing on hand for the supply of their wants, and respectfully request that further contributions to the Commission be made in money, except such articles as quilts, comforters and blankets, of which a quantity can be used to advantage.

H. P. BALDWIN, Chairman.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is an invaluable dressing for inflamed and sore joints. Price 25c.

WASHINGTON.

STALWARTS GETTING MAD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Folger's is the only name mentioned now in connection with the Treasury. The President has so far appointed, without question all persons recommended by the Cabinet, and he has now in his hands over 100 names selected in the same way. He has not examined the credentials or recommendation of a single one of them. Stalwarts think this has gone far enough, and an attempt will be made at once to induce the President to give some scrutiny to those not yet sent in. Among them are some very pronounced anti-Grant men, whose intemperate expressions against Conkling and Arthur subsequent to Garfield's wounding are now to be placed before the President.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Wm. W. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions; Otis P. Clark, First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; C. B. Walker, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; Noah C. McFarland, Commissioner of the General Land Office; Charles H. Howard, Indian Inspector; J. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge for Southern District of New York; George M. Duskin, Attorney, Southern District of Alabama; L. Foster, Marshall, Indiana; A. C. Phillips, Receiver of Public Moneys, Harrison, Ark.; George S. Spencer, Indian Agent, Crow Creek Agency, Dakotah; Augustus Brosins, Indian Agent, Great Nematha Agency, Nebraska.

FUN IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—There was something in the election of Davis which much amused Senators. When Harris (in the chair) appointed Bayard, just deposed, after so short an incumbency, to escort Davis to the chair, a smile that had played over the Senate broke into a moderate laugh. Davis joined in the laugh, and was escorted to the chair in apparent good humor. When Davis had returned thanks Edmunds offered a motion thanking Bayard for impartiality displayed by him as President. This seemed to strike the Senate as satire, and another explosion of laughter ensued. Edmunds saw he had been misconstrued, and he rebuked Senators for their conduct, he then said he offered the motion in all sincerity, and Mr. Bayard was entitled to thanks, because he had accepted the chair at a time when partisan feelings could have been made and would have worked an injustice. He insisted that Bayard had been fair in all things, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

SEN. DAVIS.

There is an apparent disappointment among the Democratic Senators at Sen. Davis' election. They generally believed, up to the last moment, that he would not accept. Some of them criticise him pretty severely, saying he has virtually abandoned his much boasted independent position. Sen. Davis said to a Democratic Senator with whom he enjoys intimate relations, that he wanted his friends to understand that the position came to him unsought and without any conditions, and that he would not accept it otherwise, though he frankly admitted he desired the position. He remarked he would not assist either by his vote or by not voting, to displace any Democratic official, and that he would vote to give the Democrats the Secretary of the Senate. He added that he intended to vote in the future as he had in the past, in accordance with his own judgment. When the proposition to elect him was formally submitted Davis declared that he would only accept it unconditionally.

Republican Senators questioned in regard to the future action of Davis profess to have no knowledge of how he will vote on the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms. If any such knowledge exists it is confined to those who were very earnest in bringing about the election. The Republican Senators, without exception, repudiate the assertion that there was any bargain as to the future, and say ousting Bayard was done to remove as much as possible the danger of Arthur's death being a partisan advantage to any one. It is thought that a move will be made to-morrow to elect a Secretary.

The following are the remarks made by Davis on taking the chair:

"Senators, the honor just conferred comes, as the seat which I now occupy in this body did, without any expectation on my part. If it caused any obligations, I should be constrained to decline this high compliment. I do not accept it as a tribute to any personal merit, but rather as a recognition of the independent position I have long occupied in the politics of the country. I am profoundly grateful for this mark of confidence, and it shall be my endeavor, as it will be my duty, to administer the trust with impartiality and with entire fairness. Not having been trained in parliamentary practice, I shall beg the indulgence of the Senate in this respect, and I hope for generous co operation on all sides. The Senate will please come to order."

HAMLIN CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Hannibal Hamlin as Minister to Spain.

THE CABINET.

Pres. Arthur has determined that he will not send nominations for the Cabinet until after the Yorktown celebration. He said to Senators this afternoon he would be gratified if the Senate would not take any steps towards an early adjournment. He added, of course, he would have to go to Yorktown himself and he would be pleased to have all the Senators go. When asked further as to his wishes, he suggested that the Senate take a recess of several days, attend the centennial, and do honor to their French and German visitors. He added that he would not detain the Senate many days after the return from Yorktown. He will make the Cabinet nominations immediately after the centennial, but the Senate will not adjourn sine die until about the 25th.

JUSTICE FIELD.

The United States Supreme Court is to be still further crippled, as a letter has been received here from Mr. Justice Field, now traveling in Europe, who states that, inasmuch as the Court now, by the appointment of Stanley Matthews, has a quorum without him, he shall remain in Europe until December.

DISGUSTED DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats say they have not had any intention of contending for the committees with Davis; the Republicans can take the entire organization of the Senate, and some of them are in favor of electing Republicans to fill all the offices. One source of trouble is the unwillingness of Davis to vote for either Gorham or Riddleberger, Republican nominees for Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms. Davis has said in the last several days he would not vote for these men. Republicans don't know how to get rid of Gorham and Riddleberger; if they could do so and select candidates acceptable to Davis, it is believed he would vote for the entire Republican organization.

STAR ROUTE CASES.

There was a very large attendance this morning in the Criminal Courtroom, attracted partly by the impression that the arraignment of Guiteau would take place, and partly by the announcement that argument in the Star Route cases would be opened by Robert J. Ingersoll. The latter said he was unwilling to go on unless the whole matter could be finished in a day or two, and Cook, for the Government, said he was not ready, owing to the absence of counsel. Finally the case was allowed to remain open for two weeks, the time for the opening argument to be fixed after that time.

After the withdrawal of counsel in the Star Route case, it became known in the court room that the arraignment of Guiteau was actually going to take place, so most of the spectators remained, and a very intense feeling of curiosity and interest was manifested. There was no unusual display in public of police force in or about the court room, although there were a large number of detectives present, not in uniform.

GUITEAU.

At 11:15 Scoville, counsel for the prisoner, entered and took a seat at the lawyer's table, and immediately afterward the door of witnesses' room opened and gave entrance to Marshal Henry and two Deputy Marshalls, having between them and hustling along the bowed and cowering figure of a man for whom they made way to a seat reserved for him beside his counsel. Then one of the guards unlocked the handcuffs, giving the prisoner the use of his hands. Guiteau looked broken in health, and uncared for in person. His dark clothes were rusty and shabby, and his whole person presented a miserably neglected appearance.

After the excitement attending his entrance had subsided, District Attorney Corkhill rose, and addressing the Judge said:

"The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has indicted Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of James A. Garfield. The prisoner is in Court. I ask that he be arraigned and required to plead to the indictment."

The prisoner was ordered to stand up, and in a languid manner he obeyed.

The Clerk—"Is your name Charles J. Guiteau?"

The prisoner answered by a nod.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the indictment, the prisoner standing up with his head most of the time inclined to the right shoulder, his eyes half closed or wholly so, his hands crossed as if they were still handcuffed, and his general air that of sickly indifference.

The reading occupied nearly half an hour, and during all that time Guiteau hardly once changed his attitude or bearing, and rarely opened his eyes. He did not manifest the slightest degree of interest in the scene in which he was chief actor, and but for an occasional slight movement might be supposed to be asleep in a standing attitude.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the indictment, the Clerk, addressing the prisoner, said:

"What say you to this indictment—guilty or not guilty?"

The prisoner, in place of response, fumbled in his waistcoat pocket and drew out a soiled and crumbled scrap of paper.

The District Attorney, (imperatively) —"Enter your plea of guilty or not guilty."

The prisoner—"I enter the plea not guilty, if your Honor please, and I desire to make a statement."

The Court—"At some other time; it would not be appropriate just now; sit down."

The prisoner thereupon took his seat.

The District Attorney—"In this case I ask the trial be set for next Monday morning, peremptorally; the government is ready for trial now."

Scoville—"I appear here for the defendant, at his request; and I have some affidavits to present to the Court—the first being that of the defendant himself."

The affidavit, which was read, states there are various witnesses whose evidence is material for the prisoner's defense, and without which he cannot safely go to trial; that the names and residences of such witnesses and facts that can be proved by them, severally are all known to the affiant's counsel, Mr. George Scoville, and are only known in part by affiant; that he has no money nor property, and is unable to pay fees or mileage of witnesses or cost of summoning them. He therefore prays the Court shall allow such witnesses on his behalf as may be shown by the affidavit of counsel to be necessary; the fees and costs to be paid in such manner as those of Government witnesses are paid.

Scoville then read the affidavit made by himself. It states that besides points of law that may be made, the defense will consist of two points—first, insanity of defendant, and second, that the wound was not necessarily mortal, and was not the cause of Pres. Garfield's death. The affiant had endeavored to obtain the names and residences of witnesses for the defense to prove the material facts on the question of insanity, but had been unable to do so, because defendant did not seem to understand and refused to acknowledge the effect of common and established rules of evidence in such cases. The affiant believes this difficulty to arise from the very fact which such evidence would prove, to-wit: The defendant's insanity; and yet he knows of no means to overcome it. For that reason chiefly, the affidavit of the affiant became necessary in the case. He further says since he was employed in the case, 10 days ago he has done what he could to prepare for trial, and especially has he made such inquiries as he was able, to find witnesses for defense. He also says the names and residences of such witnesses are John M. Guiteau, New York; G. A. Parker, Wm. J. Maynard, Francis S. Brownly, Orson W. Goyt and Francis M. Scoville, Chicago. Affiant expects to prove by these witnesses the defendant's tendency to hereditary insanity, and not only by his own conduct, but by establishing, first, that one D. W. Guiteau, a brother of defendant's father, was insane, and died in an insane asylum in New York many years ago; second, that one Augustus Parker, cousin of defendant, a son of his father's sister, was insane and died four years ago in an Insane Asylum in Cook County, Ill., that another cousin of defendant, one Abbie Maynard, daughter of another sister of defendant's father, has been insane for many years, and is now confined in an Insane Asylum in Michigan; and further, that Luther W. Guiteau, father of defendant, was a monomaniac on the subject of religion for many years.

Affiant further says he expects to prove actual insanity of defendant himself on different occasions by B. G. Scoville and Geo. I. Burrows, of Chicago; John H. Noyes, Niagara Falls; John A. Rice Waukesha, Mich., and Mr. Bradley, of Chicago. Affiant further says he expects to prove by Mr. Foss, of Dover, N. H., that he was present at the time and place of the shooting, saw the defendant and heard what he said, and that defendant's acts and words on that occasion showed unmistakably that he was insane. Affiant further says it is important and necessary for the defense to have the testimony of experts on the subject of insanity, in addition to witnesses of facts, and that he expects to prove that defendant was insane at the time of the shooting by the testimony of the medical witnesses.

Guiteau's trial will take place Nov. 7.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The following address has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Garfield Memorial Hospital:

"The citizens of Washington and officials having residence here have united in a movement to do marked and enduring honor to the name of the late President, whose great life was so sadly and so tragically ended. His reputation as a statesman, legislator and executive was acquired in this Capital. Beyond his claims to admiration and gratitude he was personally beloved by all classes of citizens in a degree that rarely falls to the lot of any public man. Reflecting his own wishes, so far as they may be inferred from his course and his character, the memorial designed is that of a National Hospital to be located in the District of Columbia, to be known forever by his name. It will be a provision for the relief of human suffering, from the cup of which he drank the bitterest dregs, and in the breadth of its human charity it will fitly typify the noble nature in the exalted aims of the hero and martyr. The Hospital is designed to be as wide in its scope of beneficence as was the kindly heart of the dead President in its outstretch of human sympathies. It will be open to those needing its aid and ministrations, without regard to class, caste, creed or color. To be a sufferer in need of help will be the only passport required to enter its doors and secure its aid. Such an institution founded on the cause of charity and bearing the name of Garfield appeals to the generosity of every one, and to every one appeal is made. Contributions, small and great, are solicited, and may be safely remitted to Hon. James Gilfillian, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the fund. He gives twice who gives quickly. Let the response be prompt, generous and universal.

W. T. SHERMAN, Chairman.

"JOHN A. BAKER, Sec."

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and assurances were given of undoubted success.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

Immediately after reading the journal, a number of nominations were received from the President, including, among others, Hannibal Hamlin, Minister to Spain; Walker Blaine Third Assistant Secretary of State; Mark S. Brewer, Consul General, Berlin.

Consuls—Alex. Jourdan, of Pennsylvania Algiers; Edmund Johnson, New Jersey, Pictou; Arthur H. Harrison, New Jersey, Santander; Winfield Scott Bird, Alabama, Laguagra; Robert G. Holley, Vermont, Barbadoes; Jas W. Tiler, Indiana, Capetown; Henry S. Lasar, Missouri, Port Stanley; De Alva S. Alexander, Indiana, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury; Benj P. Davis, Massachusetts, Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; Jacob H. Els, New Hampshire, Auditor of the Treasury.

Sen. LAMAR offered a resolution requesting the President to advise the Senate whether any action had been taken by the Government since the last session of the Senate toward protecting the rights and interests of the United States in the project of an inter oceanic canal. Tabled for future action.

Sen. EDMUNDS called up his resolution continuing the standing committees as constituted last session.

Sen GARLAND offered an amendment providing only the following Committees shall be continued: Foreign Relations, Finance, Commerce, Military Affairs, Judiciary, Postoffices and Roads, Public Lands, Pensions, and Indian Affairs. He contended the Committees named were the only ones which would have any work to do during the special session.

Sen. EDMUNDS opposed the amendment; there were Committees which were not provided for which, in his opinion, would be necessary to perform the work of the session. He instanced the Committee on Privileges and Elections as one which should be organized. There was on the table a petition presented by the Senator from New Jersey, (McPherson) said to seriously effect the right of a Senator from New York to a seat in this body that ought to be inquired into; then there was the Committee on Railroads, which might have work so do. It was known from public report that there had been an important officer suspended for some supposed failure to perform his duty, and by law it was required that such suspension should be reported to the Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses, also a necessary committee.

Sen GARLAND stated that he would modify his amendment so as to continue the Committee on Privileges and Elections and Contingent Expenses. He thought these would include all Committees necessary to organize this time.

Garland's amendment was rejected—yeas, 35; nays, 37. Davis, (Ills,) and Mahone voting with the Republicans.

Sen. EDMUNDS' resolution was then adopted—yeas, 37; nays, 35.

The standing committees are therefore continued as constituted at the last session, and the President pro tem is authorized to fill vacancies which may exist.

As soon as the result was announced Sen. Logan offered a resolution for the election of David Davis, a Senator from Illinois, as President pro tem of the Senate.

Sen. PENDLETON asked that the resolution lie over one day under the rules. So ordered.

Executive session followed.

At 1 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate again met in open session.

Sen. PENDLETON rose and stated that upon reflection and consultation with Senators on his side, he had concluded to withdraw his objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution proposing the election of Sen. Davis as President pro tem.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution.

Sen. JONES, (Fla) opposed the adoption of the resolution in a brief speech, taking the ground that the tenure of office of President pro tem is during the absence of the Vice President.

A vote was then taken on Logan's resolution, resulting in its adoption—yeas, 36; nays, 34—Bayard and Davis (Ill.) not voting.

The Chair (Harris) then appointed Sens. Bayard and Anthony a committee to escort the President pro tem elect to the chair.

On taking the chair Sen. DAVIS made a brief speech, in which he said the high honor conferred upon him came without any expectation on his part. If the compliment had carried any party obligation with it he should have felt constrained to decline it.

Sen. KELLOGG'S resolution calling for papers in the case of Vincenzo Rebello was adopted, and the resolution for striking a gold medal in honor of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, referred to the Committee on Library. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

The resolution offered yesterday by Sen Lamar relative to the Inter Oceanic Canal, was adopted, as was also the resolution offered by Sen. Edmunds directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether proceedings for the extradition of Vincenzo Rebello had been proper and in accordance with law.

A resolution offered by Sen. Sherman calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the report of J. T. Meline was laid over one day.

The Senate went into executive session.

When the doors reopened the privileges of the floor were extended to the National guests, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to make suitable preparation for their reception. A recess was taken until 3 o'clock. At that hour the galleries were filled to their utmost capacity.

Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.,) offered a resolution which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of the orders made by him since the 28th of July, relating to the payment of Senators and officers of the Senate, together with the reports or decisions of officers of the Treasury Department touching the power of the Secretary of the Treasury in ordering payment.

At 3:15 the distinguished French and German visitors entered the Chamber and stood in the rear of the Senator's desks. When quiet had been restored Mr. Bayard said: "I beg leave to apprize the Senate of the presence on the floor of this Chamber of certain distinguished officers and citizens of our sister Republic, France; also certain other distinguished officers and citizens of the Empire of Germany, who have come here for the purpose of joining with the United States in celebrating and commemorating the great culminating victory to the arms of the allied colonies 100 years ago; the great victory of those colonies and of the allies of that day. I know I speak the sentiment of every member of the American Senate when I say they are most welcome to this chamber, and now I move that, for the purpose of each member paying that respect which each and all feel for those who honored us by their presence, a recess of a half hour be taken to enable the presiding officer of the Senate and each member to pay that respect which represents not only our individual feeling, but the feeling of every State and every man in every State in our union of States. [Applause.]

The motion was agreed to and a recess taken which was occupied by the Senators cordially greeting their distinguished guests.

After recess, the visitors having retired, the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

The proceedings this morning were devoid of interest, and the Senate at 12:20 went into Executive session.

When the doors reopened, adjourned.

Mr. E. Purcell, No. 11 Ann street, New York, used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism with entire relief—writes a New York journal.—*Richmond (Va.) Christian Advocate.*

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Dreadful Fire in a Philadelphia Woolen Mill.

Men and Women, Cut off from All Escape,

Jump from Windows and are Dashed to Death on the Pavement.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The fire at Landenberger's mill last night, which was so disastrous to life and property, originated in the finishing room, second floor, and spread through the building with amazing rapidity. There were about 45 hands, 12 of whom were girls, at work on this floor, but the majority were engaged in the spinning and weaving departments on the upper floors. The wooden stairways at either end of the building were soon ablaze. The bridge connecting the building with another mill was shut off from approach by fire proof doors, and in the absence of any fire escape, a panic instantly ensued among the men and women confined within the building. They rushed to the windows, crying frantically to the crowd below to save them. It was proposed by the crowd to form squares in the street and catch the men and girls as they leaped out, but before anything could be done a young women leaped from the fifth story. It seemed that

EVERY BONE IN HER BODY WAS BROKEN

for she never breathed after striking the pavement. After this the imprisoned people seemed to become frenzied, and though the crowd outside sought to encourage them by shouting that help would shortly be there, they began

JUMPING FROM THE WINDOWS LIKE SHEEP.

A man, apparently bereft of reason flung himself headlong to the street, and while his body was still in the air, others jumped—now a man, then a woman, or a grown girl, and in a few minutes 11 human beings, one and all unconscious, with fractured skulls, and broken limbs, were being carried by tender hands to a neighboring saloon, on the floor of which body after body was laid in a row until vehicles were procured to convey them to hospitals.

By this time the relatives of the victims began to gather outside the building and cries of mothers outside to their children still in the burning rooms and their lamentations over those who had jumped and had been literally dashed to pieces were heartrending to hear.

When the firemen were able to enter the building they found on the third floor the bodies of two females

BURNED ALMOST TO A CRISP,

and a man badly scorched and dead; but before they could search further the fourth floor, with its heavy machinery, came crushing through, and they barely escaped with their lives. The firemen were compelled to desist from their labors, because the floors had gone through to the ground, and machinery, charred wood and what remained of the unfortunate operatives, 10 or 12, were mingled together

IN AN UNRECOGNIZABLE MASS,

which was seething and sending out columns of steam as cold water was poured upon it.

The following is a list of the victims, as far as can be ascertained now:

Dead—Alice Brady, Mary Kelly, Henry Morgan, an unknown girl who died at the hospital, two unknown girls, aged about 13 and 18 respectively, and an unknown German. The dead are at the Morgue.

Injured—Mary Kloss, 16 years old, fractured leg; George W. Dougherty, Joseph Reynold, both legs broken; Geo. R. Hutton, broken leg; Joseph F. Burns, breast hurt, injuries fatal; David Lapham, fractured skull; Michael Larkins, fractured leg; Fred Kreher, injured internally; Mattie Conlan, spine injured; Harry Armstrong, legs broken and internal hurts, jumped from the fourth floor; Thomas A. Edwards, shoulder blade broken; Lizzie Franks, Mary Brady, Samuel Langham, Annie Mueller, Matilda Schultz, Kate Schaefer, George Lapham, David Hatton, Anna Staub, Mary Kelly.

THE VICTIMS

were carried off in all directions, some to their homes, some to houses close by, and others to various hospitals. The exact number cannot be stated. Physicians say the wounds of nearly every one admitted to St. Mary's hospital will result fatally. The total number of deaths will probably exceed 20, there being 10 bodies in the ruins.

Had the fire occurred in day light, fully 45 people would have been compelled to fight for life with the flames.

Within an hour the flames were brought under control, leaving the walls standing, but the inside gutted.

Some workmen attribute the fire to sparks from electric lights falling among the waste; others ascribe the sudden spread of flames to influences of overheated wires. The same mill burned in 1872.

Two bodies were recovered this morning from the ruins. One that of Lizzie Marks, of Philadelphia; the other supposed to be John Weeks, of Ulster County, New York.

George W. Dougherty, who jumped from the fourth story window, is dead.

Suicide and Dyspepsia.

A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia "Wells' Health Renewer." The greatest tonic, best bilious and Liver Remedy known. $1. Druggists.

DESPERATE BURGLAR.

Foiled in His First Attempt, He Burns Down the House.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—On the night of September 6, Mr. Charles Fillisetti, who lives in a cottage on the Medford side of Winter hill, fired at a burglar whom he encountered on his front stairs, and wounded him. The rascal escaped and his identity has never been learned. A few days after the affair Mr. Fillisetti found on coming home that a window in his cellar had been broken and a large bottle of gunpowder, with a fuse attached, placed where it would do the most harm. The slow match had refused to burn, as was shown by the fact that its outer end was charred. It was a villainous but clumsy contrivance to blow up the house. Ever since the affray with the burglar his house has been guarded by a policeman, and at the officer's suggestion Mr Fillisetti has carried a revolver. This officer has several times seen a man follow him on his return home late at night, but supposed that it was by arrangement, and said nothing about it until two or three nights ago, when he warned him that he was evidently in danger and ought to be prepared. Convinced that the man he had shot in defense of his life and property was still trying to do him harm, Mr. Fillisetti took every precaution to foil him, but, as the result shows, without effect, for this morning, about 5 o'clock, his house was burned and his family escaped with great difficulty. There seems to be no room for doubt that the fire was the work of the persistent burglar, whose apprehension, it is hoped, will be but a matter of time.

The Cattle Commission.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—A Washington dispatch stating the Treasury Cattle Commission had failed in its purpose for lack of funds, is emphatically contradicted from the headquarters of the Commission in Chicago. It is meeting with hearty co operation on the part of local and State authorities, and has expended but a small portion of the appropriation placed at its disposal by the Secretary of the Treasury.

—Professor C. A. BRYCE, M. D., LL. D., editor Medical Clinic, Richmond, Va., says: "Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic is a wonderful reconstructive agent, building up the general system and supplying lost nervous energy. In all wasting diseases and broken down constitution it is *the* agent."

Pond's Extract

Subdues Inflammation, Acute and Chronic. | *Controls all Hemorrhages, Venus and Mucous.*

INVALUABLE FOR
BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET,
etc., etc.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvellous.

It is the Ladies' Friend.—All female complaints yield to its wondrous power.

For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, its action upon these is most remarkable.

Toothache, Faceache, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, are certainly cured by

POND'S EXTRACT.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS! USED IN HOSPITALS!

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation.

It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS OF POND'S EXTRACT COMBINED WITH THE PUREST AND MOST DELICATE PERFUME FOR LADIES' BOUDOIR.

POND'S EXTRACT.............50c., $1.00, $1.75.

Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass 50c.)	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Family Syringe, $1.00.

Orders amounting to $5 worth sent express free on receipt of money or P. O. order.

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POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
14 West 14th St., New York.

YOUNG TRAIN ROBBERS.

They Wanted Money to Enable Them to Marry.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 12.—Yetersday Delaney, Cox and Monroe, the three train robbers, were placed in the penitentiary, and late last night were interviewed by your correspondent. They are mere boys, ranging in age from 17 to 18 years, and have evidently seen but little of the world. All were roughly dressed, and Monroe was barefoot. He said his parents were dead, and he had a brother living near San Augustine, Tex., who was a school teacher. The oldest of the trio gave his name as Thomas Delaney and the remaining one said he was known as William Cox.

Monroe and Cox are printers, and have served an apprenticeship in the office of the Weekly Saxon, published at San Augustine, where they had laid their plans to rob the train. While at the former place they were firm friends and very ambitious of getting on the world. They were engaged to be married to three beautiful girls, daughters of reputable citizens of San Augustine, and did not see how they could support their wives. They had read of the exploits of the James and Younger boys, and conceived the idea that they could easily rob a train and secure enough money to keep them in luxury during the remainder of their lives. The Mountain road was selected, it offering better chances of escape in case of resistance, and more than three weeks before the robbery the boys came to Arkansas, matured their plans, and finally carried them into execution. Delany said further: "After robbing the train we decided at first to strike directly for Texas, marry our girls and settle down. We did not think we would be pursued for some three or four days, and in that time we calculated to be able to throw our pursuers off the track. The conductor, express agent, trainmen and passengers had surrendered so readily, and we had so little trouble in securing the booty, that we believed the people would be too much alarmed to organize a pursuit. This was a fatal blunder. We only got some $9 000 in cash. The balance of the money was in checks, and I kept the bulk of it when we separated, as we intended to meet at San Augustine and make a fair division of it. We were robbed by the parties who run us down, and I hope they will join us here. that's all; but I must say it was a mean, scurvy trick."

The prisoners are in good spirits, and undismayed at the length of their sentence, believing they will be pardoned out in less than five years.

C. C. Moore, one of the men who captured Monroe and Delaney, says the report of the captors robbing the robbers is wholly untrue. He further says that the money was divided for safety, each person agreeing to take a proportionate sum; that Huddlestone's pistol did go off once accidentally; and that they have already delivered to the Express company $7,256 of the money they took from the robbers.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

An Important Suit as to Insurance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—The last Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor refused to pay the claim of Levi Abbott, who was a member of Tennessee Lodge No. 20, and yesterday Buskirk & Bartholomew, of this City, and Hemley & Brown, of New Castle, as attorneys for Abraham Abbott, a brother of Levi, who died in February, 1880, filed their complaint to recover the amount of Levi Abbott's death benefit, $2,000, payable to the plaintiff. It is alleged that Levi was in good standing at the time of his death, but that the payment was refused on the ground that a few days before his death his lodge was suspended for failing to pay over to the Supreme Lodge the assessment within proper time. This suit is an important one, as many lodges are suspended in this way, and it is claimed that if a member has paid his individual assessment, a suspension of the lodge does not suspend such a member. There are about 2,500 lodges in this order, and the total membership is about 125,000, so that this suit involves the rights of many, and is attracting general attention.

A FAMILY POISONED

By a Vindictive Servant Girl.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Oct. 13.—While the family of Hiram Westfall were seated at the breakfast table yesterday morning they were suddenly attacked with sickness and commenced vomiting. The persons at the table were Mr. Westfall, his wife, a young lady and a hired man. Their symptoms became more violent and death seemed certain to most of them. Mr. Westfall, whose attack seemed the lightest, got on a horse and summoned physicians, who immediately suspected the cause to be eating poisonous food. The doctors have been in attendance upon the family all day. Mrs. Westfall died last evening, and the hired man is not expected to live.

A dish of oatmeal, which had been prepared by a colored servant with whom there had previously been trouble, is thought to have been poisoned with arsenic. This servant, upon seeing the effect of her work, left the house, but has since been arrested. She tells contradictory stories of the affair, and the evidence points to her guilt. The Westfalls are highly respectable people.

An Old Battle Flag.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 12.—The Washington Light Infantry will carry to Yorktown Col. Wm. Washington's battle flag, used in the cavalry charges at the battles of the Cowpens and Eutaw Springs.

Exiled Russian Hebrews.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Some 300 exiled Russian Israelites are expected to arrive here during the next two days. They are in charge of the Hebrew Society here, who will forward them to their destinations.

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

Twenty churches in New York use the revised version of the New Testament.

John Kelly is proposed as a candidate for Congress to the vacant seat of Fernando Wood.

It is reported that Sec Blaine will not accept the English mission if it were tendered him.

George E. Hagan, mail agent of the steamer "Goldust," was arrested at Vicksburg for robbing the mails.

The total subscription to the Garfield fund is $337,093 including $717 from the police of New York and $90 from Youngstown, O.

Wisconsin has four State tickets in the field, including a Temperance ticket. There is a probability of a fifth, made up by selecting from all the others.

S. F. Niokey, farmer and stock buyer, of Spring Green, Wis., was crushed to death by the elevator weight at the Exposition building at Milwaukee.

The newest trouble among the Indians in Arizona arose from the murder of a White Mountain scout by the hostile Chiricahuas, and a massacre is feared.

"Foxhall" will have to carry 126 pounds in the race for the Cambridgeshire stakes. The jockey McDonald, who rode "Foxhall" received £2,000 for winning the race.

A great sensation is caused in Berlin by the statement that Prince Hohenlohe intends retiring from the Reichstag, his constituency in Bavaria being in favor of a liberal candidate.

Burglars entered the store of L. Conscheiner, at Kewashum, Wis., last night, blew open the safe, got $2,000 in cash and $6,000 in bonds, etc., stole a team and made their escape.

The customs receipts at Vera Cruz for September were in excess of $1,000,000. The Mexican Treasury has a surplus of $1,200,000 after deducting all sums due on railway subventions.

Washington correspondents estimate the expenses of Pres. Garfield's illness at $160,000, of which the doctors' bills are expected to be $53,000. Dr. Bliss is accredited with a claim of $25,000.

Prof. Goldwin Smith was proposed as honorary member of the St. George's Society at Toronto, Friday night, and rejected—it is supposed on account of his alleged leanings toward annexation.

There are 40,100 breweries in Europe, and of all the houses in England and Wales the formidable number of 113,000, or one to every 40, are devoted to the sale of liquor in some form or another.

Paymaster Arthur has returned to Helena, Montana, from a trip of 800 miles in an ambulance. While at Fort Benton he learned that his brother had qualified as President of the United States.

The flood in the upper Mississippi is unprecedented for the season of year. The water on the levee at Dubuque is up to the curbstone; and boats cross without paying any attention to the regular channel.

Paris has more poor people than any City in the world. The number of registered poor who have received relief during the present year reaches the number of 354,812, of whom 260,000 received outdoor relief.

George I. Seney, the New York banker and philanthropist, has shown his faith in the success of future Southern manufacturing by subscribing $50,000 in stock to the King Cotton Mill, at Augusta, Ga.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the ringing of factory bells at an outrageously early hour in the morning is a nuisance, an opinion in which they are doubtless sustained by the factory operatives.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford road is putting up near every bridge a warning signal consisting of small ropes hanging from an arm above the track. The ropes strike the brakemen and warn them to duck.

It is rumored in naval circles that Lieutenant-Commander H. H. Gorridge, of obelisk fame, will next Spring start on a voyage around the world in the United States steamer "Enterprise," now fitting out at the Washington navy yard.

It is reported a new conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of Russia has been discovered, Nihilists in the telegraphic service having on various occasions betrayed to conspirators news concerning the Emperor's intended journeys.

It is rumored that the South Pacific Coast Railroad has been purchased by the Central Pacific. The Santa Cruz & Watsonville and the Monterey & Salinas, both narrow-gage, have been bought by the Central and converted into broad-gage roads.

Columbus Tyler, who recently died at Somerville, Mass., in his will made bequests of $3 50 a year to each boy and girl who shall regularly attend the Sunday-school and services of a certain church. The money is to be left to accumulate in a savings bank until the beneficiaries are of age.

A Jackson, Tenn., special says: "Buck Johnson, living eight miles from this place, was shot and killed instantly by his uncle, Sam Johnson. The two quarreled about ginning some cotton; Buck, who was in his uncle's employ, refused to work, a fight ensued with the above result. The uncle claims he shot his nephew in self defense."

William Evans, of Harrisburg, Va., one of a United States Marshal's posse, shot a moonshiner endeavoring to escape from arrest last July. The State arrested Evans, and he at once obtained a writ of habeas corpus from a United States Judge. The State has abandoned the prosecution, and Evans is discharged from arrest.

The Governors of 16 States have appointed delegates to the River Convention to be held in St. Louis the 26th inst., and nearly every Board of Trade and commercial organization in the Mississippi Valley will be represented. The convention promises to be the largest delegate body of commercial men ever held in the Valley.

Geo. A. Downing, of Louisville, conductor on the J., M. & I. Road, was crushed to death near Jeffersonville Sunday. The train ran over a cow and was ditched, Downing being caught in the debris. Thomas Arnold was also injured. Downing is the son of M. A. Downing, manager of the Union stockyards at Indianapolis, was 26 years old, married, but no children.

Switzerland has suffered in a most remarkable manner this Summer, by reason of unprecedented storms and landslides. The cantons of Zurich and Thisgau have lost millions of francs. The Swiss Consuls in this country have united in an appeal for aid from their countrymen resident in the United States. Contributions may be forwarded to the care of the Consul General at New York.

Four of the leading citizens of Stone County Ark.,—R. C. Taylor, John Files, Jesse Files, and James Larramee—have been warned to leave that region or take the consequences. The warning is believed to indicate the revival of Ku-Kluxism in Arkansas. The four gentlemen threatened with death are among the most respectable men of the place. They have already taken measures to protect themselves.

Nelson W. Aldrich, the newly-elected Senator from Rhode Island, is said to have entered the City of Providence in the same modest manner that the illustrious Whittington entered London—on foot, and with his clothes slung over his back. Being a bright, active youth, he soon procured employment in a wholesale grocery house. But with a genius superior to his station, he rose in life, till he is now the head of one of the largest firms in the State, and a Senator representing a prosperous and conservative community. Mr Aldrich is not quite 40 years old. He is married and has four children.

It is reported in New York that ex Sen. Conkling is seriously ill at his home in Utica.

Frosts have damaged the cranberry crop of two Counties in New Jersey $100,000.

At Newark, N. J., Robert Martin has been found guilty of the murder of his wife and child.

Charles B. Skinner has been nominated as the successor in the Lower House to Sen. Warner Miller.

The annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association will be held at Louisville, Oct. 25 and 26.

Edward J. Keen and Joseph H. Kain, grain brokers of Philadelphia, have suspended; liabilities light.

Ex Treas. New and Judge W. Q. Gresham are rival aspirants from Indiana for a seat in the Cabinet.

Sen. Hill is not likely to ever be much of a speaker again, because of the cancerous affection of his tongue.

It is rumored that the Pullman Car Company is to raise the price of sleeping berths from $2 to $3 per night.

A distiller of Peoria bought from the Internal Revenue Bureau, Wednesday, stamps to the amount of $2,014,200.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has entered suit against the Standard Oil Co. for $3,000,000 taxes and penalties.

At Lancaster, Pa., William Ginzerner, while forcing his way into a hotel, was shot dead by the proprietor, John Miller.

Over $11,000,000 of 3½s was offered the Assistant United States Treasurer in New York to day, and $2,000,000 accepted.

A Silver City, Idaho, dispatch says Henry M. Donald was hanged there today for the murder of George Mayer for money.

Germany and Austria have finally agreed to the proposals made by Russia regarding the extradition of political prisoners.

The Cincinnati Gazette insists that Sec. Blaine was in a fair way of retiring from the Cabinet at the time Pres. Garfield was shot.

The receipts under Sec Windom's recent offer to redeem $5,000,000 3½ bonds on and after to-day aggregate about $5,300,000.

Ben Perley Poore, the veteran Washington correspondent, is a candidate for the Republican nomination as Secretary of the Senate.

At Albany, N. Y., Thos. W. Robinson, of Iowa, has been awarded $4,000 for injuries received in 1878 on the New York Central Railroad.

The body of Augustus Brankman, fireman of the Cleveland rolling mill, was found in the Hudson River. Bruises indicated foul play.

The name of Frank Hatton, of the Burlington Hawkeye, is named in connection with the place of First Assistant Postmaster General.

It is already rumored that ex Gov. Hartranft will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in Pennsylvania next year.

Ralph Richards, convicted of drowning Nellie Cain, has been sentenced to the Reform School at Rockland, Me., the remainder of his minority, seven years.

Volney Warren, a young farm hand of Warsaw, N. Y., falls heir to one-sixth of a $7,000,000 estate through the death of a bachelor uncle, Jonathan White, of California.

A feud which has existed for years between C. S. Vincent and Samuel Cockrell, of Waverly, Iowa, closed Wednesday by the killing of the latter in the street, in self defense.

Frank Utley, who was sentenced to the Wisconsin Penitentiary for life for the murder of his father, escaped from the guard while digging potatoes on the prison farm.

Justice Miller has now became the senior Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, taking precedence of all the members of the Court except the Chief Justice.

Gov. Pillsbury recommends the Minnesota Legislature to re enact the bill of last Winter, accepting Chamberlin's proposal and setting aside State bonds to pay the old bonds.

The Philadelphia Committee of One Hundred has unanimously approved the candidacy of Charles S. Wolfe for State Treasurer, and agreed to place an independent ticket for City Commissioners in the field.

About 200 coal miners from Germany passed through Columbus, Sunday, for the Corning mining regions, where they will go to work on a contract at about two thirds the price now paid for coal digging.

It is stated the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company has surveyed and adopted a route for a new road between Baltimore and Wilmington, and decided upon the rest of the line between there and Philadelphia.

A Georgia negro laboring under great religious excitement imagined that he could fly to heaven, and accordingly climbed to the top of a high tree and made the attempt, the consequent fall resulting in immediate death.

Allen Shafer and C. S. Duffee arrested at Waverly, Tenn., and Alex. Trousdale, John Mack Stephens, John Hutchins, Lewis Harrington and John McFadden, at Paris, Tenn., for counterfeiting. Warrants are out for 23 more.

The Clearing house transactions in Cincinnati for the week ending Saturday, $25,708,400, were the largest in the history of the City. The figures for the corresponding week last year were $15,409,600—increase, 66 83 per cent.

The Detroit Post and Tribune estimates the loss by the Michigan fires at $2,346,313 of property, including 1,147 dwellings, 28 school houses, eight Churches and 34 mills. The insurance on all this property was only $623 632.

In the cotton mill of which Mr. Cross, M. P., is the principal proprietor, at Bolton, is a 30 foot fly-wheel which runs a belt at the rate of a mile a minute. On the ends of the fingers of persons who point at the belt pencils of electric light are seen.

Hereafter in Great Britain there will be a certain course of training for veterinary surgeons. After 1883 the farrier and the cattle doctor will be superseded by men who must pass a lawful examination in regard to the diseases of horses, cows, sheep and dogs.

The trial of four Nihilist members of the Black Division, indicted for secretly printing a revolutionary paper, has terminated at St. Petersburg. The women Krilova, Pisnkoff and Prikbodko, were exiled to Tobalk, and Perepleckkoff sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

The body of an unknown man was found Sunday hanging to a tree in a thick woods 20 miles from Kansas City. The body had apparently been hanging three days. The theory is that the man was a detective and had been lynched by some one connected with the recent train robbery.

A fund of 5,000 has been contributed by brewers, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean, for the dissemination of "information tending to popularize lager beer as a harmless beverage." The idea is to circulate by pamphlets and otherwise, praise of beer and attacks on other spirituous drinks.

The remnants of the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition have been sold by auction. The great organ, which cost $20,000, went for $5,000, and it is to be removed to a Boston fair building. The largest mirror in the world, 11 by 18 feet, in one plate, originally cost $5,000, was bought by a saloon keeper for $900.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: The total vote cast in Hamilton County for Abraham S Ludlow, the Temperance candidate for Governor, was 350. This may be set down as the full measure of Dr. Leonard's influence in this part of the State. We have no means of knowing the strength of the united liquor interests, as they did not run a separate ticket, but it was not much greater than that of the Leonard party, and both may now be set aside as of no consequence in politics.

Pink eye is spreading in Denver. About 100 horses are said to be already suffering from it.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, who is staying at a hotel in New York, is too ill to see callers, and spends most of her time in bed.

At Davenport, Ia., the Mississippi is unusually high for this time of year and is seriously interfering with saw mill operations.

Sir Sidney Waterloo, who has earned his bread at the printer's case and been Lord Mayor of London, is giving Chicago a thorough inspection.

A party of 40 Jewish refugees from Russia have arrived in Cincinnati, where they received a warm welcome from Hebrew citizens.

The Pennsylvanians are urging Congressman Packer for the position of Postmaster-General, and the Indiana Republicans want either Judge Gresham or Mr John C. New appointed to a Cabinet position.

The Committee appointed to consider the feasibility of holding a world's fair in Boston decide it expedient to hold a fair, provided $5,000,000 be secured. The Committee has been aided in forming this conclusion by the offer of Beacon Park for the site.

Among the new directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company are George J. Gould, Cyrus W. Field, and C. P. Huntington. Pres. Green announced that for the year which commenced with July the gross earnings can not fall short of $15,000,000, of which amount the net profits will be $6,500,000.

The Department of State is informed that it is expected the deficit in the wheat crop of France will be 58,000,000 bushels, which must be supplied mainly from the United States, the crop of neighboring countries being far from what was anticipated. The wheat crop of Algeria is in a deplorable condition.

A Dallas, Texas, special reports a big fire at Palestine, destroying nearly all business houses on the public square. Loss, above insurance, $35,000. Also a large part of Belton destroyed by fire, and thought to be incendiary. Loss about $30,000. Zeder & Harrington's store in Bosque County was also burned; loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

Dr. Victor Christiancy, of Leavenworth, has left that city for Washington, where he will give evidence in his father's divorce suit. Dr. Christiancy is the same person who it is alleged told his step mother that he had played the eavesdropper on his father and the late Sen. Chandler when they were dickering over the Michigan Senatorship. The doctor denied the story. His evidence will probably be interesting.

A call has been issued in Connecticut, signed by R D. Hubbard, J R. Hawley, C. R. Ingersoll, ex-Pres. Woolsey, Pres. Porter, Prof Fisher, F J. Kingsbury, David A. Wells, L. W. Bacon, Geo. H. Watrous and many other prominent men of both parties, for a convention to be held at New Haven on the 25th inst. "to take such action as may be deemed expedient in reference to the formation of a State civil service reform association."

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Two Inches Above the High Water Mark of Last Spring.

And Still Rising—A Disastrous Flood Expected.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—Dispatches from along the upper Mississippi river note high water at various places, and floods seem to be apprehended.

At Hannibal the river is only about a foot below the freshet of last Spring. Railroad tracks on the levee are submerged and basements in South Hannibal filled with water. Several miles of the Keokuk & St. Louis Railroad are under water and a number of washouts have taken place.

The Sny levee, which broke last Spring and caused an inundation of several thousand acres of farming lands, is in danger and if the water rises two feet higher, it will no doubt give way.

At Davenport, Dubuque, and other places the water is encroaching upon the levees and river fronts, and fears are felt for the safety of property.

KEOKUK, Oct. 18.—The Mississippi at this point continues to rise, this morning the stage of water being two inches above the great rise of last Spring, which caused such great damage in this vicinity.

At Alexandria, five miles below here, the water is backing up over the prairie, and the prospects are the town will be completely inundated. Railroad shops and lumber yards in the southern part of the City are completely surrounded, and operations have necessarily been suspended. A prominent riverman expressed the opinion that the river would rise another foot, possibly more, and that the biggest flood that has occurred in the memory of the oldest settlers is now upon us.

YORKTOWN.

Celebrating the Victory of 100 Years Ago.

YORKTOWN, Oct. 18.—There was a slight shower this morning and the weather is cooler. Eight boats arrived between midnight and eight o'clock this forenoon, bringing many troops and civilians. Among the former were detachments from Delaware, Michigan, Virginia and New Hampshire.

At 10 o'clock salutes were fired from Gen. Hancock's camp.

The steamer "Excelsior," with the Yorktown Congressional Committee on board, arrived this forenoon, and received salutes from Gen. Hancock's camp and the war vessels in the harbor. Shortly after, the "Dispatch" and "Talspecsa" hove in sight, and were saluted by the camp and gunboats.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 18.—The steamer "Catskill," with Sec. Blaine and the French and German guests, arrived at Hampton Roads this morning from Washington. The French Minister and guests were transferred to the frigate "Magecienne," which got under way, and accompanied by her consort, "Dumont-Darville," sailed for Yorktown. Salutes were fired from the fleet in honor of the arrival of the distinguished visitors. The "Catskill" left for Yorktown at 9 o'clock.

Pres. Arthur left the Dispatch at 11:30 and proceeded to Lafayette Hall, where he will be received by the Governor of Virginia.

F. F. V'S

Meet on the "Field of Honor."

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16.—A hostile meeting took place this afternoon about 10 miles from Richmond between Capt. H. H. Riddleberger and Hon. G. D. Wise. Four rounds were fired without either being hurt. Mutual explanation and an amicable adjustment followed.

Previous to the above meeting Capt. Riddleberger and Richard F. Beirne, editor of the State, met for the purpose of fighting a duel, but when all the parties appeared upon the ground selected, it was found that no caps had been provided for the pistols, so Riddleberger rode away to meet Wise.

Wise and the editor of the State have been arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace.

Gen. Mahone has written Gen. Early, saying the latter may proceed with his falsehoods and would-be insults, so far as he (Mahone) is concerned.

Prof. King's Balloon.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Inasmuch as no reports have been received from Prof. King and his balloon since Friday morning, some apprehensions exist that the aeronauts have met with disaster. The more general impression, however, is that the parties have landed at some distance from telegraph or railroad facilities, and a day or two may elapse before they can be heard from.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Speculations, as Indulged In by Imaginative Reporters.

Sen. Mahone Arrested to Prevent a Duel with Jubal A. Early.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—During the last few days Congressmen Frank Hiscock, of New York, and J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, who are candidates for the Republican nomination for Speaker of the House, next session, have held long conferences with their friends in the Senate, and with the handful of Representatives now in Town. They are expected to return by the 1st of November, when the other candidates for the nomination will be here; Kasson, of Iowa, Keifer and Hiscock are understood to be the leading candidates. Page, of California, would be willing to serve as representative for the Pacific Slope; Belford as a representative of Colorado and its neighboring sisters; Robison, of Massachusetts, as a representative of New England; Haskall, of Kansas, and Burrows, of Michigan, on general principle, probably. Hiscock and Kasson have been working quietly, here and elsewhere all Summer, and both claim already a majority of the caucus. Neither will receive all the votes of all the representatives of his section. Their position on the tariff will do much, however, to array the West against the East.

WM. E. CHANDLER

is in town getting the drift of things. He predicts that every member of Arthur's Cabinet will be a practical politician and be appointed to strengthen the party machinery. Of Garfield's Cabinet only Blaine, Windom and Kirkwood were of this class. Hunt, Lincoln, James and MacVeagh have absolutely no value in politics. He thinks none will be retained permanently.

SEN. MAHONE

insists upon Republican Senators standing by the nominations of Gorham and Riddleberger, for Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Republicans believe they could elect a Secretary acceptable to Davis, but they must get Gorham out of the way first. Mahone refuses to consent to any other candidate except Gorham, and he has said that if the Republicans do not make an effort to elect Gorham and Riddleberger he would submit a resolution to this effect. He will hardly do this, however, as the resolution would undoubtedly be defeated.

MAHONE ARRESTED.

Late Saturday night Sen. Mahone was taken in custody. The arrest was made at the instance of Samuel Strong, an old resident of Washington, who received information he believed from a reliable source to the effect that Gen. Jubal A. Early had challenged Sen. Mahone to fight a duel and the latter had accepted the challenge. Sen. Mahone was conveyed to the residence of Judge Snell, of the Police Court, where he denied having received a challenge from Gen. Early, saying the latter was too old and feeble to fight, and adding that all their differences had been harmonized. Sen. Mahone was released on a personal bond and returned home.

BANKRUPTCY.

During the recess of the Senate next week, Ingalls and Garland, of the sub-Committee on Bankruptcy of the Judiciary Committee, will continue the preparation of the bill founded on the Lowell bill, embodying a National bankruptcy law. On the reassembling of the Senate it is quite possible that the Senators named may pair and go to Philadelphia and New York and Boston to talk with the business men about a National bankrupt law. It is a noteworthy fact that out of many hundred responses from Judges and business men to the circular issued by the sub-committee, inviting suggestions, the only objection to the enactment of a National bankrupt law has come from certain National Banks in the Southwest, from the Board of Trade of Louisville, and from one or two New York merchants. Pres. Arthur is to be asked to mention the subject in his annual message.

COMMISSIONER DUDLEY.

The friends of ex-Marshal Dudley, of Indiana, Commissioner of Pensions, are working hard to secure his appointment as Secretary of the Interior. A meeting of his friends was held at the office of the Free Press, a soldiers' newspaper published in this City, and a circular was prepared to be sent to all the Grand Army Posts and Veterans' Association headquarters in the country for signatures. The circular is addressed to the President, and requests him to make Mr. Dudley Secretary of the Interior. Most of those who attended last night's meeting are said to be employed in the pension office, although it is understood that Mr Dudley declares that he does not desire a Cabinet position.

Ex-Sen. McDonald is here to fight the confirmation of Dudley, of Indiana, as Commissioner of Pensions. McDonald, representing the Indiana Democracy, charges that Dudley as United States Marshal exceeded the duties and powers of his office in political work—that, in fact, he prostituted his office to political purposes; that he appointed 526 Deputy Marshals in Indianapolis and others in other portions of the State to work for Republican success; that these Marshals were in fact political agents and were appointed to do that work. McDonald expects to rally all the Democratic Senators against Dudley. Several Democrats are embittered against Dudley because they allege he discharged competent and faithful clerks from the Pension Bureau simply because they were Democrats. This fight will probably become a party question, and if it does Dudley's confirmation or rejection will depend upon the vote of Davis, of Illinois. Dudley's friends claim that there are several Democratic Senators who will vote for him, while on the other hand his opponents say that a number of Indiana Republicans desire Dudley's rejection, and will influence the Republican vote against him.

GUITEAU.

Scoville, counsel for Guiteau, in the District Criminal Court, suggested that both he and the District Attorney were desirous of having a decision upon the question of allowance for expenses of the prisoner's witnesses. He said he did not see how he could get along with depositions alone, and he would like to know as soon as possible whether or not the Court would order an allowance to cover the expense of bringing witnesses here in person. In reply, the Court said there was a fund under control of the Attorney General from which allowances of this kind had been made, and he would address a communication to the Attorney General upon the subject. He could do no more than this at present.

MORE ABOUT TYNER.

The most significant act of Pres. Arthur's administration is the request for the First Assistant Postmaster General's resignation. From the beginning of Garfield's administration to the second of July, Postmaster General James has exerted all his influence to obtain the dismissal of Tyner. Up to July 1st it had been unsuccessful. On that day he told a near friend that until Tyner was removed there would be little hope of success in the star route prosecutions, for in his efforts to remove Tyner the Postmaster General had the warm support of Attorney General MacVeagh, but had to combat the lukewarmness of all the other Cabinet officers, in addition to the pronounced opposition of Sec. Blaine. It is safe to say that upon this question the Cabinet of Pres. Garfield was very nearly being wrecked. On the day before the shooting of the President, Mr. James was encouraged to believe that Tyner would be removed, and decided to be one of the excursion party which was to leave the Baltimore & Potomac depot on Saturday, July 2, mainly for the purpose of ensuring it by his presence and influence. Guiteau's shot prevented any action, and it is still doubtful which of the influences would have proved victorious. Certain it is that if Mr. James had returned from that trip still hampered, as he believed himself to be, by Tyner's presence as his First Assistant, he would have resigned, and with him would have gone the Attorney General. As soon as it was possible to do so, Mr. James opened the subject to Mr. Arthur, and in conformity with the President's request that he should remain at least to finish the star route business (this has always been made a *sine qua non*) he would not stay if Tyner did. Arthur was naturally disinclined to act. The political effect was deemed of great importance. Tyner is strong in Indiana, and has wielded the entire patronage of the Postoffice Department since 1876. He has hosts of friends in every State and Territory, and his hold on Senators and Representatives for past favors and for those expected is not exceeded by that of any person in the Government's service. Nevertheless, Arthur decided, but not until he had thoroughly investigated the facts. In this, of course, he employed the support of his keen friend, Geo. Bliss, who was directed to inquire thoroughly into all grounds of suspicion against Tyner as an obstructive. About two years ago (or less) Tyner went West on an inspecting tour. He took quite a party with him, and traveled all through the West as far as the Pacific coast, and northwest to the British border, inspecting Postoffices, and especially the star route service and its workings. After his return he wrote a voluminous report attacking Western star route service and condemning it in severe terms. He wrote this report himself, and in it entered into details, pointing out the extravagance of favoritism and fraud in the service. This report, however, though written ostensibly for the purpose of exposing the rottenness of the star route system, as then conducted, never saw the light of day. Tyner kept it locked up in his safe, but after Pres. Garfield was inaugurated the report in some way got in Postmaster General James' hands. This determined James to insist upon Tyner's removal. The Postoffice Department authorities maintain that Tyner's sympathies were and are with Brady and others of the so-called star route ring, but they admit that nothing has ever been discovered to implicate Tyner legally in sharing so far as its benefits or profits are concerned. They intimate that Tyner wrote the report and held it over the heads of Brady and others of the ring and compelled them to do whatever he wanted.

SEN. MAHONE'S CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC: The speech of Gen. Jubal A. Early in Richmond on Oct. 11, 1881, has been read by me so far as it refers to myself. The rank of Gen. Early in the Confederate army entitled it to that much. It brings me to decide whether I shall demand satisfaction from Gen. Early for what was intended by him as an insult. After years of unprovoked malice and indirection, he presents the issue squarely and grossly. It admits of no discussion, and would neither be met or evaded by recrimination. I so accept it. My decision, arrived at advisedly and maturely, is that the rank of Gen. Early which is his sole claim to recognition, does not outweigh the other considerations which forbid such recognition. The public of Virginia need no specifications of the facts concerning Gen. Early on which I rely for this action. I only desire to make it known that I am not ignorant or neglectful of his speech. He could give me no satisfaction, and I have none even in describing him as is known of all men. He may therefore proceed with his falsehoods and would be insults, assured of immunity so far as I am concerned.

WM MAHONE.

DR. BLISS.

Dr. Bliss has responded affirmatively to a request from the publishers of Scribner's Monthly to contribute to the December number an article on the last days of Pres. Garfield. He will embody in the article many facts and incidents not hitherto made public relative to the long and terrible suffering of the late President, facts and incidents apart from the purely medical record of the case.

A CABINET SLATE.

As the Senate has adjourned until Friday, political matters will be somewhat dull until that time. A new Cabinet slate which is much talked of here to-day is as follows: Ex Sen. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Secretary of State; Judge Folger, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of War; ex-Sen. Howe, of Wisconsin, Secretary of the Navy; ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Interior; ex Sen. Aaron A. Sargent, of California, Postmaster General and Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia, Attorney General.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE:

Frank M. Eastman, District of Columbia, Attorney of the United States at Montana. Postmasters—Oliver P. Temple, Knoxville, Tenn.; Archibald F. Coon, David City, Neb.

Eben B. Cottrell, of Michigan, Receiver of Public Moneys, Detroit; Chas. H. Gould, of Nebraska Receiver of Public Moneys, Miles City, Mont.; Alexander M. Eggett, of Wisconsin, Register of the Land Office, Eau Claire; John Cromb, of Minnesota, Register of the Land Office, Crookston; Chas. W. Pierce, Nebraska, Register of the Land Office, Lincoln; Geo. W. Wilkinson, Nebraska, Agent for Indians Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska.

THE SENATE CONFIRMED

Robert G. Hody, United States Consul at Barbadoes; Septimus J. Hanna, Register of Lands, Leadville; A. C. Philips, Receiver of Public Moneys, Harrison, Ark. Postmasters—O. D. Austin, Butler, Mo.; Jas. P. Holdsworth, Paris, Mo. Indian Agents—Augustus Frosius, Great Nemaha Agency, Neb.; John Harris, Nemhia Agency, Idaho; John W. Cramsie, Devils Lake; James McLaughlin, Dakota, Standing Rock; Geo. H. Spence, Crows Creek, Dakota.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

Sen. SHERMAN called up his resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit to the Senate a copy of the report of James T. Meline.

Sen. FARLEY asked that consideration of the report be postponed until Friday next.

Sen. SHERMAN did not think there should be any objection to present consideration. However, if the Senate desired to have it postponed he had no objection, though he would insist on having it passed during the present session.

The resolution was postponed until Friday next.

The President pro tem. announced the appointment of the following Senators to fill vacancies:

On Committee of Foreign Affairs—Aldrich and Lapham, in place of Burnside and Conkling.

Finance—Aldrich in place of Burnside.

Commerce—Miller, in place of Conkling.

Military Affairs—Hawley, in place of Burnside.

Judiciary—Teller, in place of Conkling.

Postoffices and Roads—Miller, in place of Platt.

Education and Labor—Aldrich, in place of Burnside.

Engrossed Bills—Miller, in place of Conkling.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Lapham, in place of Platt.

Privileges and Elections—Lapham, in place of Teller.

The President pro tem said he understood he had no authority to designate any person as Chairman of the Committees; that was in the hands of the Committees themselves.

At the suggestion of Sen. Morrell the names of new members of Committees will be placed at the foot of the list.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors reopened, adjourned until Friday.

HAIR RESTORER

THE
Admiration
OF THE
WORLD:
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer
IS PERFECTION!

For RESTORING GRAY, WHITE or FADED HAIR to its youthful COLOR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. Sold by all Druggists.

Established over 40 years.
Enormous and increasing sales
Throughout Europe and America.

ZYLO BALSAMUM (Mrs. Allen's)

A lovely tonic and Hair Dressing. It removes Dandruff, allays all itching, stops falling Hair and promotes a healthy growth with a rich, beautiful gloss, and is delightfully fragrant. Price Seventy-five Cents in large glass stop Bottles. Sold by all Druggists.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

TOLEDO, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 1881.

Money in New York during the past week ranged at about 4@6 ₩ cent; prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½. Sterling exchange in the beginning $4 83 for short and $4 79 for long, but toward the close it was worth $4.83½ and $4.79½. Government bonds varied a little as to different issues. Extended 6's have gained ⅜; 5's extended ¾; 4's coupon, ¼, and coupon 4's ⅜ since Wednesday of last week. The railway bond market was weak most of the time. Stocks met with only a fair sale. State securities dull.

Business during the week in the various industries has been satisfactory. The iron industry which some few weeks since was quiet, has become active. Railroad iron as well as mill iron, is in active request. The dry goods trade is in a very good condition as is almost every other in the list that goes to add comfort and convenience to the people. To prevent values advancing unreasonably there is a disposition on the part of manufacturers to take a firm stand against any movement that will stimulate rates unreasonably.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 5 @6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 5½ @7 per cent. Bar silver, 113⅝. Exchange strong; $4 80½ for long and $4.84½ for sight. Government Bonds quiet and unchanged. State securities dull. Railroad Bonds inactive. Stocks—The market continued feverish and unsettled until near noon when prices again became strong and an advance of ¼@3½c took place, the latter for Metropolitan Elevated.

Government bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 100⅛; U. S. 5's extended, 100, 4½'s coupons, 113, 4's, coupons, 115⅝. Pacific 6s of 95, 130.

STATE STOCKS.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thr	Frid	Sat.
Old Tennessee's	69	69	69	69	69	69
New Tennessee's	68¾	69	68¾	69	69	69
Old Virginia's	33	35	32	32	32	32
Va. con. '85 pf'd	18½	17	16	16	17	18
Missouri 6's	109	109½	110	110	110	109½
Louisiana 7's	68¼	68	66	67	67½	68

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thrs	Frid	Sat.
U. S. 6's extend	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	100¼
U. S. 5's. extend	100	100	99¾	99¾	100	99⅞
U. S. 4½'s, coup	112¾	113	112¾	112¾	113	113
U. S. 4's, coup	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
Sterling, sight	483	483½	483	483	480½	483½
Sterling, 60 days	479	479½	479	479	479½	479½
Pacific 6's of '95	130	130	130	130	130	130

The United States Treasurer now holds United States bonds to secure National bank circulation, $365,915,000; United States bonds deposited during the week, $3,452,800; United States bonds withdrawn during the week, $2,598,800. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $358,389,724; gold notes, $990,450. The customs receipts at Washington on Monday amounted to $809,058 and the internal revenue receipts to $465,796. The Treasurer received $170,000 in National bank notes for redemption; the total of such receipts for the week, compared with the same week of 1880, being as follows:

	1880.	1881.
New York	$ 282,000	$ 427,000
Boston	45,000	90,000
Philadelphia	75,000	91,000
Miscellaneous	415,000	563,000
Total	$843,000	$1,171,000

The following is the bank statement for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, decrease	$ 775,000
Specie, decrease	1,7[illegible]7,200
Legal tenders, increase	317,700
Deposits, decrease	8,879,600
Circulation, increase	29,000
Reserve, increase	810,400

The banks now hold $2,522,875 less than legal requirements.

DRY GOODS.

The general market for cotton goods ruled firm during the week just closed, and prices have an upward tendency. Some slight advances were made on a number of leading makes of brown and bleached sheetings and colored cottons. The demand from both first and second hands was fairly brisk. As cooler weather approaches the market is characterized by greater activity. As the case stands now, there is hardly any make of plain colored or seasonable cottons of any great desirability or reputation that is not well sold up and in larger demand than prompt delivery. This state of things has, to a greater extent than usual, been reflected in less popular brands of goods, which in consequence of the moderateness of the supply of the former, have of necessity had to be more largely substituted than formerly. Besides, the demand for converting purposes has, within the past year, taken a much wider range than ordinarily, as the uses of cotton cloth are becoming more diversified. All this has tended to keep down large accumulations in coarse and inferior goods, which to-day, although in some instances full, are less, proportionately, than they have been for many seasons past. It is unnecessary to particularize the market in detail, as what is true of one leading article or department in the majority of cases represents the whole range. So far as the Toledo jobbing trade is concerned, there has been increased activity. All kinds of goods for Fall and Winter wear move freely. There is every prospect of a large distribution, and advices from the country represent trade in a healthy condition, with collections easy. There has been a very satisfactory trade done in seasonable woolen goods. The indications are that woolen fabrics generally will meet with a larger consumption this year than for several years previous.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Boston there was but little of interest to note in the boot and shoe trade during the week. The bulk of the Fall business is over, although there will yet be some activity before the final closing of the season. During the week a fair amount of duplicate orders were received. Samples are being prepared for the Spring Season. In New York the volume of trade is not up to a corresponding period last season. The consumptive demand is not as large as was anticipated, but cooler weather will no doubt induce buyers to take hold more freely. In Philadelphia trade was fairly active in the way of fresh and duplicate orders. The better class of ladies' misses' and children's shoes came in for a large part of the attention.

VALUE OF CANNED GOODS.

According to the New England Grocer fully 500,000,000 packing labels were made in America last year. This gives a good idea of the number of cans of canned goods packed in 1880. These labels cost on an average $2 50 ₩ 1,000. This makes the cost of the label on every can 1¼c, aggregating $1,250,000 for labels in a single year. Now if we estimate the value of every can or jar of goods at 10 cents the value of the canned goods put up in America last year amounts to nearly $50,000,000, which is one-tenth of the value of the total wheat crop of the United States for the same year.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

The sheep industry of the United States is making rapid strides forward. In Southern Missouri, 150 miles from St. Louis an incorporated company has been formed for sheep breeding. They intend to locate 32,000 acres of land on the slope of the Ozark mountains, starting with 4,000 sheep. They will fence in the sheep, as being cheaper than employing herdsmen. They will provide grazing for the sheep and shelter them in Winter. Mexico is also moving in the same direction. A sale of 230,000 acres of land in the Santa Rosa district of Coahuila, Mexico, has been made to David Mackellar, of Australia, who, a few months ago, with a party of friends, went and personally inspected the ground. He intends making a sheep ranch of it. He will stock it with 100,000 sheep. This is one of the largest enterprises of the kind that has ever been inaugurated.

WOOL.

The Wool Circular of Gray, Dewey, Gould & Co., Boston, says of the wool market: The tone of the market is firm, but the business has been the smallest for some two months. This is a good average business, and is small only in comparison with recent large transactions. From all points we continue to notice a firm market. The stock of wool in the interior is mostly in the hands of local dealers and speculators, and in Ohio, where the largest stocks are to be found, it is held at 42@45c for XX, and buyers are confident that these prices will be realized. At this time last year X and XX Ohio were firm at 45@46c, against 43@45c now, but the prospects of the goods market are far more encouraging now than at that time. All desirable goods are now sold and contracted for ahead and the outlook now points to a large consumption of both goods and wool.

The sales of the week indicate prices as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania X, XX, and XX and above, 43@45c; Michigan X, 40½@43c; Ohio No. 1, 47½c; combing and delaine, 47@50c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 18@36c; California spring, 21@35c; California fall, 12½@24c; super and X pulled, 35@45c; scoured, 28@65c.

NOTES.

The present season shows that grapes stand the drouth better than any other kind of fruit.

The next orange crop of California will be about as large as last year, but of much better quality.

Ranchmen in the Yellowstone valley have turned their attention largely to the culture of fruit trees and vines.

The apple crop in England this year is said to be an exceptionally good one, so that it will not be necessary to import any from the United States.

Mr. McKinney, of Morristown, Minn., claims that Minnesota has the best climate in the United States for the production of sugar from the amber cane.

In consequence of the prolonged drouth, there has arisen among the farmers along the lower Hudson a "milk famine." The price of that commodity has increased from 5 to 8 cts. per quart.

The question of the future petroleum supply is growing more and more interesting to Pennsylvania. Regions once spouting out abundantly are now strewn with ruined derricks over wells pumped dry. New sources of supply have hitherto been steadily found in place of the drained reservoirs, but now the great Pennsylvania oil sponge appears to be nearly squeezed. The Bradford region in McKean county, for instance, which pumps 60,000 barrels daily, and is the petroleum centre of the State, steadily tailed during the month of August at the average rate of 2,500 barrels daily.

The BLADE's telegraph dispatch from London this morning, regarding the markets, is as follows:

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: The week's weather has been favorable for sowing, which is progressing rapidly. Farmers, on account of the difficulty of obtaining sound seed wheat, prefer sowing last year's. Our native water logged wheat sell chiefly for mixing with hard foreign, which is thereby enhanced in value. In London the sale of native has been weakening since Monday. Sales were difficult at a reduction of 2s. ₩ qr. The supplies are large and the decline is general, but for foreign the demand is inanimate. On Friday prices declined 1s., sometimes more. No. 1 red winter was held for 58s., which was unobtainable. Australian wheat firm. Half of the week's supply was American, which declined in Liverpool 1@3d. Flour constantly cheaper. Foreign in small supply and rates were therefore unchanged. Barley for grinding continues depressed, while fine samples realize high prices. It is evident that the level of values of malting barleys will have to be established on a foreign basis. Oats depressed, but prices unchanged. Foreign oats dull, a slim business was done at unchanged rates. In maize there was a very slow trade. Prices close 6d cheaper everywhere. Sales of English wheat for the week, 61,396 qrs. at 47s.1d ₩ qr.

The grain trade during the past week has run in a more legitimate channel than for several weeks past. While the prices have fluctuated, the changes have not been marked by any strong influence. On Tuesday last the price of No. 2 Red Wabash in the market for spot was about 143½c, and on Monday of this week 142¾c was the value, showing a decline of ¾c. On Saturday and Monday prices were the same at the close on last Wednesday. Without going into figures relative to the statistical position of this year's wheat crop, which is abundant for all consumptive demands, it may be said that the outlook does not indicate much higher, if as high, prices in the near future as at present. It will be a difficult matter for operators to place a higher value on wheat, as long as the European demand is not brisk, and the supply much larger than last year at this time. It must also be remembered that Russia has a large crop of wheat which will soon be thrown upon the English and other markets. High prices restrict consumption, and the more the market is forced the less will be the consumptive requirements. The growing wheat looks well in most parts of the country, and with prospects as good as in 1880, it does not look as if wheat could go up much under the extravagant figures predicted by certain grain dealers. On the other hand, if not unduly stimulated by a combination of operators, November and December wheat is not likely to be higher than now. There has been considerable talk during the past week that the fly has made its appearance in various places in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, but the extent of territory in which the fly has appeared is not well defined. Specimens of wheat have been shown on our Produce Exchange in which the fly has made its appearance. The operations of the fly are limited to early sown wheat. Reports from other sections than those mentioned do not indicate that the fly is doing any injury.

Special reports from London and Liverpool are as follows:

LONDON, Oct. 18—1:30 P. M.—Arrived Wheat firm and a shade higher. Arrived Corn—not much doing. Cargoes of Wheat—and a shade higher. Cargoes of California Wheat off coast advanced 6d. Cargoes No. 2 Spring Wheat to arrive advanced 3d. Red Winter Wheat to arrive advanced 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—1:30 P. M.—Corn, not much doing. No. 2 Spring Wheat 1d up at 10s.6d; No. 2 Spring Wheat 10s.; Red Winter 1d up at 10s.1d. California Wheat advanced 1d. Cargoes off coast for United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn dull.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange the market for cash Wheat was very dull, there being a lack of disposition to trade throughout the entire session. In some grades the market was entirely neglected. Spot Amber, which was not placed yesterday, found takers for two small lots at 143½c. As compared with Tuesday of last week, this kind of wheat is 1¼c lower.

White Wheat was not sought after, and none sold.

Red Wheat for prompt delivery was not recorded in any grade. A single sale of No. 2 Red Canal to arrive was made at 144c.

There was a fair quantity of No. 2 Red Wabash sold for future delivery and prices were lower. Seller November, 145¼c, 1¼c off. Seller December opened at 146½c, afterward fell to 146¾c, rose to 146⅝c, and finally noted 145½c, 1¾c down. Seller January started at 149⅛c but quickly fell to 148⅝c, [illegible] 1¾c decline. As compared with last Tuesday the November future is 2¾c lower, the December 1¾c and the January 2½c.

The cash Corn market showed but little signs of life. Buyers and sellers apart in their views. High-mixed and No. 2, which sold yesterday at 63c and 62c respectively, did not sell to-day. Rejected Corn, 61c for a small lot of No. 2. In options but two sales occurred of No. 2, being for delivery the year, at 63c.

Oats—Light trade at 45½c for No. 2.

Clover Seed moved slowly at 5c improvement. Prime, $5.35. No. 2, $5.15.

Rye—Two sales of 700 bushels each of Michigan and No. 2 brought 105c.

General Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 17.—Wheat—Receipts [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.—Wheat—[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Flour steady and unchanged; [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Flour—Market dull; [illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Flour—Receipts 17,000 bbls; [illegible]

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Wheat very strong, active and lower; [illegible]

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—Hogs—Market dull; [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible]

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Cattle—[illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts [illegible]

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Hogs—Receipts [illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, [illegible]

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

[illegible] indorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

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FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES
IS A REALLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR WASTING AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

After numerous experiments Mr. Fellows [illegible]

MALARIA.

Persons living in Malarious districts may protect themselves from attacks of fever by the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. [illegible]